# The New-York Times.

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## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

### Resignation of President Thiers—Marshal MacMahon Elected His Successor—Turbulent Scenes in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—Debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed in the Assembly this morning. M. Thiers, in accordance with the notice given yesterday by Minister Dufaure, addressed the Assembly, urging the definitive establishment of the Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of M. Thiers' speech, the Assembly took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Assembly reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by M. Casimer-Perier, Minister of the Interior, rejected, by a vote of 362 against 348, the simple order of the day, emanating from the Left and supported by the Government.

THE CONDEMNATORY VOTE.

An order of the day proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344.

Upon the announcement of the result of the last vote, M. Baragnon, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain silent.

A SCENE OF DISORDER.

His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left.

When the tumult had subsided, M. Baragnon proposed a night sitting of the Assembly.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune and declared that France would not remain a moment without a government, notwithstanding the vote just cast. "There exists," he said, "a President and the Republic. The Ministers would answer for the maintenance of order." They would consult with the President and agree to a night sitting.

The Left shouted, "Why will the Government thus set Europe and posterity the example of this monstrous ingratitude?"

The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly.

After further debate, which was conducted amid the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session, and a recess was taken until the evening.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The result of the votes has caused intense excitement. The streets are crowded with people eagerly awaiting the developments of to-night's sitting.

### The Night Session—Resignation of M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Evening.—The Assembly reassembled in session at 8 P. M.

M. Dufaure. Minister of Justice, announced that the Ministers had tendered their resignations to M. Thiers, who had accepted them.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

M. Dufaure then handed to M. Buffet, the President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him.

The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the chamber.

Gen. Changarnier and the Duke de Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to M. Thiers.

This motion caused a terrific uproar.

The Left moved that the resignation of President Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 368 against 339.

The resignation of President Thiers was then formally accepted.

M. Buffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize M. Thiers.

FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO ADJOURN.

The members of the Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election of a successor to M. Thiers, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President of the Republic immediately.

MACMAHON PRESIDENT.

The vote was then taken, and it resulted in the election of Marshal McMahon, who received 390 votes. The Deputies of the Left abstained from voting.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Marshal McMahon and inform him that he had been elected President of the Republic.

The committee was headed by M. Buffet, who, upon retiring, temporarily handed over the Presidency of the Assembly to M. Goulard. The members of the Right enthusiastically cheered M. Goulard upon his taking the seat.

HE ACCEPTS.

Upon the return of the committee to the Assembly M. Buffet resumed the chair and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain.

M. Buffet also stated that the Ministers would temporarily remain.

STREET SCENES.

The crowds in the streets and in front of the Legislative Chamber increased as night wore on. When the result of the proceedings in the Assembly was made known there were loud shouts of "Vive le Thiers" and "Vive la Republique."

There were no attempts at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

### The Very Latest.

PARIS, May 24—Evening.—The resignation of President Thiers and the election of Marshal MacMahon to succeed him causes immense excitement here. The streets have been crowded all the evening with people discussing the events of the day, but no distubance is reported.

## PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

### Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France.

Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France, was born at Sully July 13, 1808. He derives his descent from an Irish family, who, having risked and lost all in their devotion to the last of the race of Stuarts, emigrated to France. The MacMahons were of high birth in their native country, and mingled their blood by marriage with the old French nobility. The parentage of Gen MacMahon is a matter of some doubt, there being no record of his early life, except that he is the son of a peer of France. In 1825 he entered the military school at St. Cyr, and found himself the companion of the sons of noblemen of equal rank with his own family. Among them were the Montmorencys, Harcourts, Rohans, Luynes, and other historical names. In those days party feeling ran high, and the St. Cyrians were constantly engaged in duels. M. Constant de Rebecque, editor of the *Minerve*, better known as Benjamin Constant, having fought half a dozen times, hired a fencing-master at last to sign his articles for him, and give an account of visitors. This gentleman coached five officers of the King's Body Guard on the sward of the Bois de Boulogne within twelve months. Three and twenty St. Cyrians having thereupon drawn lots, and swore to fight him turn by turn until he was worsted, he accepted the challenge, and would have faced it had not the Body Guard hit upon the plan of pitting against him a rival bravo named Checquart, who defeated his adversary by a clever thrust with his sword through his opponent's throat.

Leaving St. Cyr in 1830, MacMahon was sent to join the army in Algiers, that great training-ground for nearly all the best-known French Generals of the present day. He entered upon active service with all the enthusiasm of a young soldier, and behaved most gallantly in every action in which he participated. Handsome, brave, and well connected, he speedily rose in favor, and was at once placed on the staff of Gen. Achard, under whom he took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832, attaining the rank of Captain in the following year. So earnest was he in the exercise of his profession, that, after serving on the staffs of all the African Generals, and participating in the desperate assault upon Constantine, MacMahon was nominated as Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840. In 1842 he became Lieutenant Colonel of the Foreign Legion, and Colonel of the Forty-first Regiment of the line in 1845. The year 1848 found him still holding the position of Colonel, besides being an officer in the Legion of Honor.

When the revolution of '48 occurred in France, MacMahon was a Conservative, and, like many others in the Algerian Army, preferred to await events before taking any decided stand. He had watched the fall of Louis Philippe with silent contempt, and attributed it all to "Liberalism," and though he suffered himself to be promoted to a generalship by the new Government—for one should never decline favors—yet he assuredly clung to the hope that France might soon be blessed with a "régime of order" again, which generally seems to mean a régime that has been tried before, and has given fitful order to the streets by introducing disorder into the public finances, into the public morals, and into the public ideas of international amity.

On the re-establishment of the Empire under Louis Napoleon, MacMahon proved quite ready to give his oath of fealty, though recent writers profess to believe that he would have preferred a Bourbon restoration; but Henri V. being unenterprising, Napoleon III. was no bad substitute, as the descendant of a man who had been proscribed for his faith would no longer have his ears shocked by hearing other men proclaim their faiths and their convictions. MacMahon was at this time a vigorous-looking gentleman, with clear blue eyes, a firm mouth, and silent ways. He had little to say on any subject; but he was regarded as the most chivalrous among officers.

When the Crimean War began, MacMahon was summoned to France, and on the retirement of Gen. Canrobert from the field in front of Sebastopol during the year 1855, he handed over the command of his division to the new aspirant for martial honors, the Emperor signifying his great reliance upon the capability and heroism of the "Irlandaise," as he was even then known in the army. The assault upon the Russian works being determined upon by the allied chiefs on the 8th of September, they assigned to Gen. MacMahon the perilous post of leading the French column against the Malakoff. The result of that terrible engagement is well known, and for his brilliant services on that day the General was given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1856 he was nominated by Queen Victoria as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

At the commencement of the Italian war, in 1859, Gen. MacMahon was naturally esteemed one of the best tacticians in France, and he maintained his high reputation for gallantry and the successful command of large bodies of troops by signal service at the battles of Solferino and Magenta. So great was his renown at the time that Napoleon III. gave him the bâton of a Field Marshal, and also created him Duke of Magenta. When the war closed MacMahon was one of the idols of the hour, and received ovations wherever he appeared in France. In 1861 he was sent to represent the nation at the coronation of the present Emperor of Germany as King of Prussia, and in the following year was given the command of the Third Corps de Armée. In 1864, he was nominated Governor General of Algeria. In this position he inaugurated a new system of government in the Colony, the tendency of which was to create and establish an Arab Kingdom. But the movement proved a decided failure, the colonists becoming dissatisfied and unruly, and in 1868, large numbers of them left Algeria for Brazil, suffering great hardships, while thousands of the Arabs perished of hunger and disease. These facts raised a great outcry against MacMahon, and as the accession to power of the Ollivier Cabinet was the pretext chosen for abandoning the idea of founding an Arab kingdom under military rule MacMahon resigned the Governor-Generalship. On the declaration of war with Prussia, he was appointed to the command of the First Corps d'Armée, charged with the defense of Elsass; and on the 6th of August, 1870, he was defeated between Woerth and Reichshoffen by the Crown Prince of Prussia, and forced to abandon the line of the Vosges. He had 35,000 men under his orders, consisting of Canrobert's and Failly's corps, the Prince was at the head of 75,000, and MacMahon's disaster was complete, though the French held a strong defensive position. The Prussians, however, turned the French line at two points, and also broke their left and centre in the face of and despite a fierce cavaly charge ordered by MacMahon as a dernier resort. In this engagement he lost 4,000 prisoners, thirty-six cannons, and two standards. His subsequent retreat to Nancy with only 18,000 men was so ably conducted, however, that the Emperor confided to him the command-in-chief of the new levies then mustering at Chalons. Unluckily, he was thwarted by much interference, and tied down to act on a campaign which is now allowed to have been ill-considered. Having received formal orders to march to the relief of Bazaine at Metz, he was driven by the rapid advance of the Crown Prince into the trap of Sedan, and on the 1st of September, early in the morning, after being dangerously wounded in the thigh, resigned his command to Gen. Ducrot. He cannot, therefore, be held responsible for the mischief that followed. After the Emperor's surrender. MacMahon was specially authorized by the King of Prussia to reside at Pourru-aux-Bois, a little village on the frontiers of Belgium, but as soon as his wound was healed he voluntarily shared the captivity of his troops in Germany. He returned to Paris on the 18th of March, 1871, at the outbreak of the Communist insurrection. In the beginning of April he was appointed by a decree of the Executive power to lead the Versailles army, and on the 28th of May, after some days of desperate fighting, entered Paris and issued a calm and moderate proclamation. He was subsequently nominated Dictator, but peremptorily declined the honor.

As soon as the Communists were suppressed, Gen. MacMahon performed great service to the nation in aiding President Thiers in reorganizing the demoralized and disorganized army of France, the task being both a delicate and onerous one. In 1869 he received the cross of the Danish Order of the Elephant. In 1871 he was requested by the Parisian Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he again refused to do anything that would detach him from the army.

Since the Franco-Prussian peace, Marshal MacMahon has held the army of France in his hands, being the idol of the soldiers and beloved by his officers as their best friend and protector. No man has labored more zealously for the welfare and honor of his country than Marshal MacMahon, who, during the forty-eight years of almost continuous service in the army, has always kept strictly to the line of his duty, regardless of the factions and court cliques that rose and fell as dynasty succeeded dynasty.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### The Order for Enforced Levies in Spain—Butchery of Prisoners by the Carlists Denied.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found near Manresa, in this province, with a placard on each of them, bearing the words: "Killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alfonso."

The levy upon the youth, ordered by Gen. Velarde, on Thursday, is well received. Many manufacturers will continue the salaries of their operatives while they do service in the Republican ranks.

Juntas are being formed to promote the enforcement of the levy.

PERPIGNAN, May 24.—The Carlists deny the statement that a number of the volunteers who surrendered at Sanahuja, in the Spanish province of Lerida, were butchered. They state that they now hold all the prisoners captured in that town, and are ready to exchange them for Carlists in the hands of the Spanish authorities.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council of Ministers, yesterday, in postponing the elections in Cuba for deputies to the Constitutional Cortes, fixed upon no day when the voting shall take place.

### Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday in London.

LONDON, May 24.—To-day, being the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, is observed as a half holiday. The morning was ushered in by the firing of salutes and the ringing of bells, and the reviewing of troops incidental to the occasion will take place during the day. This evening London will be illuminated.

The Prince of Wales is visiting his sister, Princess Alice, wife of Prince Ludwig of Hesse, at Darmstadt.

### The Italian Cabinet to be Anathematized by the Pope—Funeral of Count Manzoni.

ROME, May 24.—The Pope contemplates anathematizing the members of the Italian Cabinet, and all other parties engaged in secularizing the monasteries.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the funeral of Count Manzoni, and the ceremonies are expected to be of the most imposing character.

### The New Brazilian Legislature—Reforms Promised.

LISBON, May 24.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 3d inst. have been received here. The Emperor of Brazil had closed the old and opened the new Legislature. A number of reforms are promised.

## THE INDIANS.

### A Rising Anticipated in Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 23.—Parties who arrived at Elko to-day from Spruce Mountain, report that on the night of the 21st inst. some Indians were discovered stealing lead from the smelting-works, and were traced to their camps where a council was in progress, which evidently meant mischief. The speakers were violently brandishing their weapons, and freely participating in the council were fifty Goshot warriors from Utah Territory, and a number of Shoshones, all well armed. The citizens became alarmed at the appearance of the strange Goshots, and the Snakes from Idaho, organized a guard for the protection of their houses, and it was then discovered that all the powder in town had been purchased by the Indians several days previously, leaving the settlers almost defenseless. A messenger was dispatched to Camp Halleck for arms and ammunition, but the commander of that post refused to supply them. Persons living in the threatened section who had been summoned to serve as jurors, petitioned the Court to be relieved from attendance in court, as their presence was needed for the protection of their families. Should the Indians make an attack, the lives of many settlers will be sacrificed, as Government assistance cannot reach them in time to prevent the loss of life. It is stated that there are but seven soldiers at Camp Halleck available for its defense, the regular garrison being in the Modoc country. Spruce Mountain is in Elko County, sixty-five miles south-east of the town of Elko.

### Arrest of a Philadelphia Forger in St. Louis—The Tobacco Fair.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—John T. Halzman, a Philadelphia butter merchant, who went into bankruptcy and perpetrated forgeries upon his creditors about four months ago to the amount of $10,000, was arrested here and taken back to Philadelphia to-night by a detective. Halzman has squandered most of the money during his stay in this city.

The officers of the Tobacco Association are completing arrangements for a grand tobacco fair to be held in this city on the 3d of June. The premiums to be distributed amount to over $10,000.

### An Eastern Terminus for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 24.—Messrs. Washington McLean and John L. Faran, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and some other gentlemen of that city, are here on a visit, examining into the relative merits of Norfolk, Yorktown, and Newport News, as a terminus for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The Summer hotel at this place was opened to-day, and also the one at Sewall's Point. About forty guests have already arrived here.

The fleet of vessels in the Roads, which put in for a harbor, sailed to-day.

## VIENNA'S FAIR.

### The Financial Crisis—Causes and Effects—Metropolitan Prices—Hotel-Keepers' Extortion—The American Department.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

It is with no feeling of pleasure that I try to write of the condition of things in this city, for, having taken an optimist view of the situation from the beginning, I feel a deep regret at the turn affairs have recently taken. The great financial crisis which has, unhappily, fallen upon Vienna, has given us the assurance that the exposition will terminate in disaster. And for this the Viennese are alone responsible. The causes of the crisis are purely local, and no better proof is needed than the fact that, while local values fell 200 per cent. yesterday, foreign values were subjected to a fall scarcely above that seen in other cities when a large proportion of the general capital is locked up in speculations which require time for their realization. A history of this crisis would furnish a curious and instructive chapter upon human cupidity and unbridled human aspirations. If I were to go to the bottom of the matter I should be obliged to look at the political state of Europe and inquire why Germany feels the immediate necessity of another war, and why Austria, unable to make war or to join in with strong allies, was obliged to offer a peaceful excitement to public restlessness and to the half-defined longings of the public mind. The first idea of the exposition was that it would furnish a solution to a vexatious problem and give an impulse to the productive, industrial, and trading energies of the country. In itself the idea is excellent, but the interpretation put upon it by all classes in Austria is fatally bad. The moment the exposition was regarded as a mere trap to entice strangers into the toils of the tradesmen and dealers of Vienna, that moment the great project became a danger. Great moderation was necessary in order to insure the measure of success hoped for by the Government and the organizers of the exhibition, and the dome of the building had barely risen above the trees in the Prater before the entire community threw moderation to the winds and rushed at once into the wildest speculation. Scores of magnificent hotels were run up in two or three months' time, and along the Rings, the sites of the razed fortifications, large, handsome, showy buildings were erected by the dozen in nearly every quarter. A number of building companies were organized, each having a very large nominal capital, and all classes were not only invited but strongly urged to invest their money in the bonds of these companies. Money came in rapidly, even the domestics giving up their small economies under the very tempting promises of large returns with scarcely any risks. Indeed, such a thing as risk was not allowed to enter into the estimates and calculations. The idea that the rich of all countries were coming to Vienna to scatter their money about in profusion was not confined to the lower and generally unreflecting classes. The directors of these companies—and in this must be included cab companies, house-leasing companies, banking and money-changing companies, restaurant, hotel, and furnishing companies, and a score or more companies of the sort—the directors, I say, went upon the idea that there could be no chance of loss, and expended every shilling of their money in more extended preparations. The consequence was that all of these companies were burdened with debts hypothecated upon future prospects, and had no money in hand. Any one can see that such a system demands a constant and unvarying success, and that the slightest suspicion thrown upon the validity of these hypothecated future prospects must bring on a panic and a crisis which would be felt in every quarter.

METROPOLITAN PRICES.

Since this is so apparent to every outsider, it would appear singular if none in Vienna were impressed with it, and one would expect all classes to work together upon the conditions necessary to produce a large influx of strangers, and the necessary conditions for keeping them as long as possible when once there. But the entire community seemed to proceed upon the idea that strangers must come, and that they could be fleeced before getting away. The hotels put up their prices, and would make no contracts beyond the 1st of May. Even before the opening from $5 to $50 per diem were asked for very modest lodgings, and the prices upon the bills of fare were carried to an exorbitant figure. For the second course in a dinner, fish of almost any sort, one was charged a dollar, and each slice of roast meat was put down at prices ranging from fifty to eighty cents. Vegetables were extra, bread was extra, butter was charged extra when one asked for bread and butter, the object being to swell the total by adding a small sum to each article thus separated. The common Austrian wines were raised more than fifty per cent., and French wines (champagne and Bordeaux) were held at double the prices for which they are ordinarily sold in Europe. Perhaps the best illustration of this separating system is found in the item of service, and in this I had a curious experience in getting out of the Grand Hotel in order to go to an hotel which suited me better. It costs one florin forty kreutzers to go in, and you have to pay two and a half florins to go away. The difference goes to the porter, and is his commission for ordering a carriage. Only those carriages ordered by him are allowed to enter the court, and unless you can reconcile yourself to the sneers of a dozen lackeys, you are forced to accept the terms. Besides, it does look small to have your baggage carried out by a porter to a cab standing far away in the street, and I should advise everyone to pay the charge rather than attempt economy in this direction. Service is charged in your bill at fifty kreutzers per day. On leaving, the man who swept my room demanded pay on the ground that the service charged paid the chamber-maid merely. Then the man who cleaned the boots demanded ten kreutzers a pair for his services, as he was not paid by the hotel. The use of the lift was free, but one is asked for a gratuity as the engineer is not paid regularly. A porter brings down the luggage, and waits for pay, and beside him stand the waiter, who takes the hats and coats, and one of the many who attend at table, and to whom you have paid a few kreutzers at each repast. I should here state that the bill for room-rent is sent in every day, to be paid every three days, or not later than a week, and everything eaten is paid for at table. If you dine at the table d'hôte, three florins and a half are demanded before you rise from the table. Then another man puts your luggage upon the carriage and opens the door, holding it open until you have paid his fees. These are small and vulgar details, it may be, but they are just the details which cost so much money, and which always put our countrymen in a towering passion. Out of every ten who leave these hotels eight at least shake the dust from their feet in a state of impotent wrath worthy the *bouillant* Achille. I do not state the total because it varies according to the circumstances, and chiefly according to the small change you have. As a general thing anything less than a florin proves highly disagreeable to the waiter, and he has a faculty of expressing his contempt which is far more expressive than pleasant. Roughly speaking, one should estimate the cost of getting out of one of these hotels at from eight to ten florins, and this after you have paid everything charged to you at unheard-of rates. A great many try to reduce their bills by taking their meals outside at some of the restaurants, and the thing is possible. You can get a dinner for two florins even, but you will probably be quite satisfied with one of the kind. A person able to live at a third or fourth rate restaurant, which I honestly confess I am not, can live at a fair rate in Vienna. To me all the meats given have precisely the same taste, and all are swimming in a sort of nasty grease which never suited my palate. For a person brought up on bacon and greens to turn up his nose at the Vienna restaraunts may seem like snobbery, but those who have tried them will recognize the force of what I say. And furthermore, the greasy viands offered you are strongly scented with garlic or kümmel, and have to be eaten in a cloud of tobacco-smoke so thick that one can scarcely distinguish the features of those across the room. My advice to those who are obliged to eat at these places—who are forced to do so by circumstances over which they have no control—is to dine out as often as convenient with some friend at one of the hotels. Of course I speak now of the cheap restaurants, for there are some excellent places in Vienna, where you will not only find good food well cooked, good wines and excellent service, but a bill equal to the advantages enjoyed. After trying them one comes back to the table d'hôte at three and a half florins, or four florins with wine, as about the fairest thing in its way to be found in the city. Apartments vary in price, according to locality and size. On the third floor a small sitting-room and bedroom cost about ten florins a day, and from that to fifteen according to size. With two small bedrooms and sitting-room the fancy prices begin, and one can start at fifteen and go up to thirty. Three or four rooms begin at twenty and go up to 100 florins, the latter being paid at my hotel—one of the cheapest in the city by the way—by Mr. Krupp, of rifled-cannon fame.

HOTEL-KEEPERS' EXTORTION.

To return to the financial crisis with this in mind gives us a perfect comprehension of it. There was a large influx of strangers a few days before the 1st of May, and every hotel was crowded. All were grumbling about the prices. Suddenly many of the hotels sent round a small note to say that on and after the 1st of May the present prices for rooms would be doubled. There was then, to use an old war term, a perfect "skedaddle." The rumor spread that two of the new hotels would not raise their prices, and there was a rush for them; but I believe that I was about the last man admitted at ante-Mayday rates, for I tried in vain to get in a score of my personal friends. Failing, therefore, to get into these houses, the second plan was to leave Vienna the day after the exposition was visited. In view, probably, of something of the sort to a limited extent, the directors had made arrangements for themselves, and the price of admittance was fixed at twenty-five florins on the first and five florins on the three succeeding days. This exorbitant sum was paid by thousands, although every one knew that the exposition was not ready to be seen, and on the 4th and 5th of May there was a general stampede in every direction. On the evening of the 5th, there was an abundance of room in all the hotels, except the two to which I have alluded, and which I do not name, to avoid the appearance of a puff. On the 6th, there was general consternation; on the 7th, the poorer bond holders in the various companies got frightened, and tried to sell at any price; and on the morning of the 8th, half a dozen of the most important speculators upon the Bourse had to go into liquidation. Yesterday the panic was fearful. About the doors of the Bourse there was a group of some 200 speculators in a state of wild excitement, and at every moment news came that some other house had closed its doors. By midday the Bourse had to close also. The entire success of the exposition resting upon the establishment of public confidence at once, the Government promptly came to the aid of these companies with a loan of 12,000,000 of florins, soon increased to 20,000,000 when the first appropriation was found insufficient. This sum will probably be increased on Monday. At the same time a resolution was taken to place the restaurants under the surveillance of the police, and to force down the outrageous prices now demanded by the hotels. The effect of this measure is not yet visible, but there is a vast amount of growling and curses, loud and deep, in every direction. What the result will be is more than any one can predict, but of one thing we may be assured, that the present panic has seriously injured the success of the exposition. The newspapers have already told the world of the rapacity of the Viennese, and this will keep away all but those who are able to pay for the luxury of such a visit.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

Work upon the American department is going forward more briskly, but affairs within the commission are in a scandalous state of disorder. After enjoying the honors of the opening, and dining with the Emperor, Mr. Le Grand Cannon and Mr. Roosevelt have resigned, and a new set of men have to be *temporarily* appointed. Mr. Adams and Mr. Schultz appear to be the next men on the list, but one, at least, says he shall remain only a week or two, and the other will not remain long. A few working men have been found, luckily, and they are helping on exhibitors *temporarily*.

### The Cattle Robberies on the Rio Grande.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 24.—To-day's *Sentinel*, in mentioning the various cattle robberies committed this month by armed Mexicans, places the number stolen and crossed into Mexico, within a radius of sixty miles of this city, at not less than 1,000 head, while higher up the river a proportionate number has been driven into Mexico. The reported raid of Col. Mackenzie into the Kickapoo camp in Mexico, and the punishment of the Indians, have caused very general satisfaction here, and will tend to lessen depredations if the Mackenzie policy is carried out.

## NEW-ORLEANS.

### Departure of the Congressional Party—Decoration Day.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24.—The Congressional excursion party, which arrived in this city the other day from St. Louis, on their way to Texas, left town this afternoon. The visit to New Orleans was shortened in consequence of the want of cordiality displayed toward the excursionists by the citizens. Instead of the expected welcome the visitors were greeted with insulting remarks from the Southern chivalry. All of the party are well, and express themselves as much pleased by the incidents of their trip.

The *Picayune* has an article to-day in which it makes an attempt to burlesque the proclamation of President Grant. It condemns the course of the Administration, and stigmatizes the proclamation as containing insane ravings worse than anything uttered by George Francis Train.

The preparations for decorating the soldiers' graves, on the 30th inst., promise to be of an interesting character, and the ceremonies will be largely attended by the loyal portion of the community.

## COLOMBIA.

### The Civil War in Panama—The Attack on the City—Conditions of Peace.

PANAMA, May 15.—At the date of the last dispatch to the Associated Press regarding the state of the civil warfare in Panama, a suspension of arms had been agreed to between the belligerents. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and the following conditions of peace accepted and published in the *Official Gazette* of the 11th inst.:

That Señor Pernett, who was Prefect of Aspinwall, be called to exercise the office of Provisional President.

That Damaso Cervera and the revolutionary Government recognize anew the constitutional Government of Señor Gabriel Neira.

Señor Juan Pernett to take charge of the Presidency of the State until the arrival of Gen. Neira; the present State troops to be disbanded; all expenses to be borne by the State Treasury, and a general amnesty accorded for all political offenses.

In accordance with the above, two commissioners were to leave Aspinwall on the 15th inst. for Barranquilla to acquaint Gen. Neira of the change in his favor, and accompany him back. His arrival here is expected on the 19th or 20th.

The city, though apparently tranquil, is ill at ease. The condition that the State forces should give up their arms has not been fully complied with, most of the soldiers preferring to run away in the woods with their arms.

In the contest some 200,000 shots have been fired on both sides. The National Battalion, which led the attack on the party in the suburbs, had at most 150 men, and those outside from 400 to 500. The former lost 23 killed and 33 wounded, and the outsiders about twice that number. There has been a good deal of destruction of property outside the walls, the city suffering little. The blame of this sanguinary outbreak is generally given to ex-President Correosa, who returned here from Central America when matters appeared to be tending to a peaceful solution. He, apparently to gratify his followers on the outside, entered into angry discussions with the officers of the National Guard, and insisted that they should recognize the revolutionary Government or he would have them disarmed. The battalion, seeing that they might be attacked and shut up within their barracks, took the initiative, and sallied out at midday of the 7th, took the barracks of the State troops within the city by a *coup de main*, and then proceeded out to make an attack on those intrenched in the square of the suburbs.

The movement gave rise to a fierce firing of rifles and artillery on both sides, which lasted through the night until next day, when a suspension of arms was agreed to. While the contest was going on, Mr. Corwine, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company and Panama Railroad Company, requested Rear Addmiral Steedman, of the United States ship Pensacola, which just arrived in time, to furnish a guard of marines for the security of the transit. Sixty men were accordingly landed at the station, where they still remain. Next day the merchants and leading foreign citizens, fearing that if the outside party, consisting chiefly of blacks, should repulse the attack made on them by the national force, they might enter the city and take their revenge, formed a meeting, addressed a letter to the Admiral through United States Consul Dr. Long, and sent off commissioners on board of the Pensacola to urge on Admiral Steedman the necessity of sending a force on shore to occupy the city as a precautionary measure, and to afford protection to life and property, should events make it necessary to do so. Admiral Steedman, on fully having the situation explained to him by the Commissioners, Mr. James Boyd, of the *Star & Herald*, and Mr. George F. Wilson, agreed to their request, and ordered 130 more men to be landed with the arms necessary to command respect, and to act as circumstances demanded. One hundred of these remained stationed in the *cabildo*, in the principal plaza, till the 12th, when, matters being somewhat arranged, the authorities thanked the Admiral and requested that they might be withdrawn. This act on the part of Admiral Steedman has had a beneficial and restraining moral effect, as well as diffusing among the natives, as well as foreigners, a greater sense of security. The officers and men have behaved with the greatest order and decorum, and their cool attitude left the impression that, had the occasion called for it, they would have given a good account of their mission. The force at the railroad station, now some ninety strong, still remains there as a precautionary measure, affairs being yet uncertain. The officers in command of the force sent on shore were Lieut. Commander Jewell, of the Tuscarora, in command of the railroad station; and Lieut. Commander Harrington, assisted by Lieut. Mason, both of the Pensacola, in command of the city.

Ex-President Correoso, who was about to return to his mission in Central America, has been asked to remain until all uncertainty of further disorder has ceased—a symptom that confidence is not yet restored in the minds of those best calculated to judge of the amount of hostile feeling still latent among the lower outside classes, and who, though disbanded, still retain their arms.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Destructive Fire at Callao—Loss $800,000.

The steamer Arequipa, from the south coast, arrived in Panama on the 14th inst., with Callao dates to the 6th inst. The *Dos de Mayo*, the anniversary of the day of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Callao, was celebrated in Peru with great enthusiasm. There was a general military review by the President in Callao, with an extensive display of fire-works and illuminations. The same evening a serious conflagration took place in Callao, which consumed a portion of the principal street, commencing at the Hotel del Comercio and ending at the corner of the Matriz Plaza. The loss is estimated at $800,000; the insurance is inconsiderable. We have no details of the fire further than that no American citizens suffered severely by it.

### Cold-Blooded Murder in West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Information was received to-night at the police head-quarters of a cold-blooded murder at the corner of Vine and Fifty-seventh streets, in West Philadelphia. A colored woman, named Lucinda Frisbee Cuff, shot and instantly killed Thomas Price, also colored, aged twenty-three years. There was no provocation for the shooting. The murderess was arrested.

### Suicide of a Well-Known Citizen of Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., May 24.—Edward W. Hardy, an old and respected citizen of this city, committed suicide, early this morning, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. His suicide is attributed to family troubles.

## WASHINGTON.

### Civil Service Reform—The Kellogg Government Sustained by the Louisiana Courts—Land Grant Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—The Cabinet officers and the Civil Service Commissioners, at their joint meeting to-day, discussed at great length the questions pertaining to civil service reform; and, after a full interchange of views, it was resolved to leave the subject with the Advisory Board. The utmost harmony of views concerning the necessity of strengthening and fostering the civil service system existed at the consultation.

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY THE LOUISIANA COURTS.

The Attorney General this morning received a dispatch stating that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has just decided two cases of contest for office under the intrusion act, and in both cases the legality of the officers holding under the Kellogg government was sustained. It is also said that the opposition in Louisiana is dissatisfied with Senator Carpenter's speech.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The report that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the transfer of $2,000,000 of gold from San Francisco to Washington is untrue. There is no need of bringing Government gold from San Francisco, or of sending greenbacks there. On the contrary, the Treasury is short of greenbacks, and as the Government has accommodations for $9,000,000 of gold in San Francisco, where now there are only some $4,500,000, and the new greenbacks in circulation on the Pacific coast do not require replacement, no present probability exists of any transfer being ordered either way.

ARMY NEWS.

By direction of the President, a general Court-martial is appointed to meet at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, June 5, for the trial of First Lieut. Charles T. Davis, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be ordered before it. The following is the detail of the Court: Col. Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry; Col. Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major Wade, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Corbin, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Gilmore, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Hogen, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Humfreville, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. John W. Clouse, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate of the Court. Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers.

NAVY ORDERS.

Detached—Lieut. Commander William R. Bridgeman, from the Constellation, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. George A. Baldy, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Saranac; Ensign T. P. Comley, from the Receiving-ship Potomac, and ordered to the Juniata; Chaplain John B. Van Meter, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service. First Lieut. C. L. Hooper has been detached from the revenue steamer Hamilton, at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to the Fessenden, at Detroit. First Lieut. L. G. Shepherd has been ordered to the Hamilton.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has overruled the application of the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad Company for the reversal of his decision recently rendered against the said company and in favor of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railway Company, involving the title to certain lands covered by overlapping land grants. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has filed with the Secretary of the Interior maps showing the definite location of its road between the Red River of the North and the Missouri River. This is a formality to secure the permanent withdrawal of the lands on this portion of the route granted to the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of War, at the request of Prof. Hayden, has ordered a signal station to be established on the summit of Pike's Peak.

The President has appointed Darius Sullivan to be Postmaster at Clinton, Mo.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printers during the week ending to-day, $732,000; shipments, $801,600; shipments of notes, $786,500; the Treasurer holds as security for the national banks circulation, $389,489,500, and for public deposits, $15,635,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, $292,133; receipts for the month, $9,932,221, and for the fiscal year, to date, $103,595,335; national bank currency outstanding at this date, $345,043,231; national bank gold circulation, $1,736,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States, at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $4,374,509; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,960,000; coin, $75,103,277, including $26,439,100 in coin certificates. Outstanding legal tenders, $356,665,028.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Members of the Massachusetts Medical Society Expelled for Practicing Homeopathy.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—The Board of Trial of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which recently tried certain members of the society for practicing homeopathy, on the ground that such practice violated their right to membership, rendered a decision to-day, and served a copy upon each member mentioned below, which closes as follows:

The parties having been fully heard, and evidence and arguments on each side fully considered, we do find and determine that said charges and specifications are all fully proved against each of the said accused persons, and they are severally guilty of the charges aforesaid—guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician—by practicing homeopathy; and we therefore adjudge and determine that said William Bushnell, Milton Fuller, H. L. H. Hoffendahl, George Russell, J. T. Talbot, Davis Thayer, Benjamin H. West, be therefore expelled from their membership of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and report this our determination to the Massachusetts Medical Society at its annual meeting, for such action thereupon as to the society may seem fit.

(Signed,) Jeremiah Spofford, Augustus Torrey, George Hayward, Frederick Winsor—a majority of the Board of Trial.

### Success of the Bazaar of all Nations.

BOSTON, May 24.—"The Bazaar of All Nations"—a fair at Music Hall, in aid of the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association—closed last evening, with satisfactory results. The net profits footing up over $45,000, and the balance of goods and costumes being worth $20,000. Negotiations for the use of the buildings and costumes have been made with several cities, which will add largely to the receipts.

### Shad Caught in Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—Last night, in hauling a seine in Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee River, five shad, two years old, were caught. The spawn was placed in Genesee River, by Seth Green, two years ago. The shad appeared last season, and are now on hand again. The largest one measured eleven inches in length. The catch is considered a very important one.

### The Whipping-Post in Delaware.

NEWCASTLE, May 24.—The execution of the sentence against Mary Meeter, for killing her son, seven months old, has been postponed so far as the whipping is concerned. John Miller and Daniel Clark, both white, received each twenty lashes for larceny.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Loving and loved, here from life's ardent prime
Near threescore years and ten he worked, and taught,
Forcing from stony pages of past Time
Their buried truths. Here from his glowing thought
An eloquent speech our wondering grandsires caught
New love for Nature's lore. Our fathers here,
And here ourselves have known his teachings fraught
With interest ever fresh, and loved to hear
His racy wit, and mark his kindling eye
Flash to new truths welcome from fear all free,
Greeting God's light in each.
Here lovingly
Raise we a shrine, wherein our sons may see
His garnered treasures—which may teach, and be
Meet monument to Sedgwick's memory.

—*John C. Conybeare.*

CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday, 26th March, 1873.

## "YOU MUST KNOW BANKS!"

My wife and I resolved to retire from the perplexities and publicity of a town life into the innocent ease and obscurity of a country village; and having made up our minds to move, we tried to settle the whereabouts. After answering a hundred advertisements of small and singularly unobjectionable houses, and visiting some fifty of them, we fixed on one on the outskirts of the large village of Sefton. We imagine ourselves scientific, so we made our choice with a view to ferns, aquariums, flowers, mosses, and other roots of experimental philosophy. Of course our new neighbors looked on us as over-learned, seeing these symptoms of abstruseness, and complimented us by declaring we had quite a museum indoors and horticultural gardens out. We had not succeeded in obtaining much celebrity before, but we soon became even more celebrated than we desired.

As one neighbor called after another, and all were introduced to our curiosities, natural and artificial, the general cry was, "O, you should know Banks! You must know Banks!"

"Who is Banks?" we asked.

"Such a clever man! quite a genius. Has been all over the world, and knows everything. Lives alone in that lovely place the other side of the village, and has the most beautiful garden and fernery in the country."

"What is he like?" asks my wife interested.

"Well, like clever people generally. Careless of his appearance and peculiar looking."

"Humph!" say I, glancing at my wife to see how she will take this; for, between ourselves, she considers herself clever, and is especially particular in her dress, and is anything but peculiar-looking.

"That theory was exploded when Hannah More died. Clever people are no longer peculiar," she says satirically.

"Everybody is clever nowadays," I remark sententiously.

At the end of each day, as our last visitor departed, my wife would say:

"How strange that Banks has not called! We must know Banks."

We are naturally fond of society, and were soon admitted into the various coteries of the village and its neighborhood. We went to dinners, afternoon teas, suppers, wherever we were invited, and soon became quite popular people; but we never met Banks. Either he was not at home or he had excused himself on this plea or that; or he had not been invited, for "it was no good to invite him; he always declined."

Even in this seventh heaven of country love and peace, there was bitterness, and my wife's happiness was alloyed because she could not "know Banks."

"If they would not din his name into my ears forever, I should be indifferent," she said; "but we really must make his acquaintance."

"We have no daughters to marry, so why are you so anxious about a bachelor?" I ask, beginning to feel jealous.

"He is evidently the only person in the place worth knowing," she replies. "Besides, he gives to everything. I see his name down for every charity, and I want to ask for a subscription to my pet Dorcas."

"Write him a polite note in the third person."

"I will; then we must know Banks."

The sentence had become a proverb and joke between us.

My wife wrote, and in a week or so received a note and £5, with Mr. Banks' compliments. She composed so elaborate an acknowledgment, that I accused her of writing a love-letter, and getting fast in her old age. I got a good snubbing in return.

We were celebrated for our little dinners; but even they were not as charming as they used to be for lack of this unattainable element, and I now grew anxious to secure it. We passed and repassed his house—paused to look at his profusion of flowers and ferns—sought for him at church, where, we were told, he was to be seen twice each Sunday, but failed to see him. Once we were walking with a friend, who exclaimed suddenly, "There is Banks! I want to speak to him;" and we perceived a tallish man in the distance, whose only remarkable feature was a wide-awake. On another occasion, a young lady was with us, and she said with a blush and simper, "Here is Mr. Banks!" as somebody passed rapidly and raised his hat.

"He is nothing particular after all," said my wife, glancing back.

"O, he is charming! Don't you know Mr. Banks?" said the young lady.

One day, however, when we were near his house, we saw a man working in the garden. My wife said impulsively,

"There is the gardener! I must ask him for a bit of that curious fern."

She started across the road, and I followed humbly, as I am always compelled to do. I I hear her make her requests in her most gracious and bland manner, and see the gardener turn and approach the railing.

"You have such a lovely garden. It does you so much honor," she says, while I examine the man.

"Will you walk in and look at it, and make choice of any specimens you fancy?" he said politely, but nervously, and with a slight impediment in his speech.

He went toward a small gate leading into a shrubbery at the bottom of the garden, my wife skirting the railing in the same direction, and I following with a chuckled "Now we shall know Banks."

"You may be sure he is not at home, or we should not be asked in," said she.

I always say that it is no wonder I am jealous, for my wife's manner is certainly frightfully attractive. It was quite as courteous to her gardener as it could have been to the enviable Banks himself.

"So much obliged to you. This is quite a paradise," she says, passing through the gate held open by the gardener, and adding carelessly, "I suppose Mr. Banks is not at home?"

"I am Mr. Banks," was the curt reply.

Thus, at last, we knew Banks! My wife was confused for a moment, during which brief period I came to the rescue, with—

"You must excuse our intrusion; for having heard of your choice ferns, we could no more resist their attraction than a moth a candle's. My wife is the most resolute specimen-hunter in the world."

"And we have heard so much of you and your treasures that we have been dying to be acquainted with you ever since we have been here," said that lady, recovering herself.

"I intended to do myself the pleasure," began Banks, and paused.

"We have hoped and despaired so long that we have anticipated you," said my wife, laughing, and venturing to look at Banks for the first time.

He was a man of about forty, or perhaps less, young and yet old-looking—with that expression of mingled reserve, sweetness, and melancholy which women call "interesting." He had a broad forehead, well lined either with thought or care, and deep-set, expressive gray eyes. They were rather like my wife's, and I perceived that when they glanced at one another, a sort of understanding, one might almost say mesmeric sympathy, passed from one to the other.

We were soon all three engaged in conversation on topics of mutual interest. He had not been overrated, and was certainly an agreeable, clever, and in some sort scientific man. He showed us his garden, which was laid out with great taste, and which he said he cultivated mainly himself; his fernery, containing every specimen of fern capable of bearing the English climate, and a rockery covered with various specimens of parasitical plants, mosses, and lichens that must have cost him years of labor to collect and make flourish. But what pleased my wife and me most, in spite of our scientific proclivities, was a dell outside the garden, which held a rustic seat, and through which a tiny rivulet ran. Here was every wild-flower that bounteous Spring lavishes on ungrateful man, and every bird that sings in England's air. Crumbs were visible, for which Mr. Banks excused himself by saying that he had got into the habit of strewing them in Winter, and continued it all the year round.

"The nightingale favors me sometimes," he said, "and some of the birds are quite tame."

As if in proof of his assertion, a thrush burst into song so near us that I turned in surprise, and saw the bird so close that I could have caught it. I was, in effect, about to make the attempt! but Banks arrested me, saying quietly,

"I never molest them, and I have educated Flush to respect their privileges."

He pointed to a shaggy terrier, following close at his heels.

"That was Mrs. Browning's dog!" said my wife, who was a devoted lover of that great poetess.

"Yes. I named this dear friend after him. Mrs. Browning understood that a dog was truly one's fastest friend. My Flush, like hers, has

'Watched within a curtained room,
Where no sunbeam break the gloom,
Round the sick and dreary.'"

At the sound of his name, Flush sprang upon his master, and licked his hand, while I remarked that Mrs. Browning's letters to Mr. Wedgewood concerning Flush were almost more delightfully earnest than her poem.

As we could not remain in this enchanted land forever, we prepared to leave it. My wife's hands, and arms even, were filled with floricultural treasures, so that she might easily have bowed herself off; but shake hands she would and did; so we all parted more as friends than strangers.

We expected a visit from Banks the next day—at least my wife did—but we were disappointed. The week passed, and he did not come.

"Your fascinations have failed for once," I say.

"I shall send him that lycopodium he was asking about, and then he must come," she replies.

"We will know Banks!" I cry suspiciously.

The lycopodium went, and a note of thanks was returned; still he did not call. But he waylaid us as we again passed his house—we were always passing his house—and graciously acknowledged the gift. Down came a quick, pattering, unexpected April shower, and we had no umbrella. Politeness compelled him to offer shelter, and we went into his house.

"Well, we have succeeded at last, Mr. Banks," I say, when we are happily engaged in surveying his small aquarium and vaunting our own; Flush was at his side.

He looks inquisitive, my wife reproachful, for she knows me, and expects something disagreeable; but I continue provokingly:

"You will not come to the mountain, so the mountain has forced itself upon you. My wife thinks you are the only person worth knowing in Sefton, and, woman-like, she has made your acquaintance."

I believe they both blushed, as he muttered something about "too much honor." I know my wife looked indignantly at me.

"Will you waive ceremony and dine with us to-morrow?" I continue. "We have many pursuits in common, and we have some things that may interest you. We shall be quite alone, and have not even a marriageable daughter."

He smiled, and his smile was winning. I was conscious of being better dressed, even better looking, but I could not boast of such a smile as that; and I glanced at my wife to see if she had observed it. Of course she had, for nothing ever escapes her.

"I go little into society; but I shall be very happy," he said, to my great surprise and my wife's undisguised delight.

She had compassed her end at last, and we should know Banks! No sooner did we reach home than she began preparations for the *petit dîner* of the morrow.

"You never took half so much trouble for me!" I grumble.

"You were never half so interesting," she retorts.

Well, we triumphed in having Banks all to ourselves. We were *trois têtes dans un bonnet;* for as soon as he overcame a slight shyness at finding himself reversing the etiquette of society, he entered into all our pet theories with evident interest. He was a delightful companion; and I regarded my wife's pleasure in securing him with my usual cynical jealousy. I must not forget to say that he was accompanied by Flush, for whose presence he apologized by the assurance that they were inseparable.

By degrees we also grew to be nearly inseparable; that is to say, my wife tamed him so judiciously that he came to us whenever he liked, and our intimacy gradually ripened into friendship. We discovered that he had been a great traveler; an extensive reader; a wandering philanthropist; but of his private history we could glean nothing. He was known to be of good family and ample means, and there was no ascertained blight on his name or fame; but he lived alone, and seemed to have few personal friends. He was, however, a good deal from home, and my wife had no doubt but that he went to visit his relations.

As she was the most consummate and determined of match-makers, my jealousy was excited because she did not propose to find a wife for Banks. I mooted the subject cautiously one day, when she assured me she had been thinking of it, but that she intended him to supply my place when kindly Nature had finished her work with me.

"I am the tougher of the two," I say, grimly.

"Well, I have considered that side of the question, also," she replied, reflectively; "so I mean to keep you both as long as I can, and be consoled by the survivor when one shall depart."

"What if you should go first?" I ask. "Then it will be for me to look out, and I shall at once propose for Addy."

"Addy would no more have you than the Great Mogul; but she would just suit Banks," says my wife, reflectively." "Let us ask her to come."

"With all my heart; but you know she will see no one but ourselves," I reply.

"That will suit very well; for then you and she can amuse one another, and I will improve the occasion with Banks. We *do* know Banks."

My wife always acts on the spur of the moment; for, like her sex generally, she is what has been delicately called "a creature of impulse." She wrote her invitation at once, talking to me the whole time.

"It will be rich fun to try and bring them together. He declines to meet our friends; she has given up society since her husband's death. *I* should have consoled myself long ago, for he was no better than a mummy or a jelly-fish! But I could not change my name for Banks! Adelaide Percy could never become Adelaide Banks!"

"I thought you intended us to remain as we are, until you could marry Banks, and I Addy," I suggest.

"I don't quite understand your position," she remarks, signing her name in letters that filled a line.

Neither did I; but I suggested that we should be like the Kilkenny cats; a story that puzzled me when I was young, and puzzles me still.

The Adelaide Percy to whom this suddenly-improvised invitation was sent was the widow of Marmaduke Percy, Esq., M.P. for ——shire. We had been on a visit to her just before we had the happiness first "to know Banks," and shortly after her husband's death. Why she had married old Percy, and why she grieved for him now that he had been so considerate as to leave her rich, handsome, and still sufficiently young, nobody could guess; except, perhaps, my wife, who made even broader "Guesses at Truth" than the admirable Brothers Hare. She said that she was convinced Addy had been forced into the match; for had she not been her school-fellow and bosom friend, and did she not know that she would never have married an old man if she could have helped it? What girl would?

Be this as it may, we had found Mrs. Percy a highly-prosperous but somewhat reserved and sobered lady. Her handsome country-house was well appointed and all her domestics appeared much devoted to her. We heard and saw that she was a good mistress and judicious friend to the poor neighbors who surrounded her. Really a friend, and not an inquisitor, as some ladies are reported to be who make a profession of the poor. But she saw no society beyond the ordinary morning callers who performed their daily duty-rounds in their various vehicles; and but for innate good-breeding, she would not have seen these. Still, we had a delightful time with her, for she was well-read, and had traveled before her marriage, making the most of her opportunities; moreover, she ciceroned us to all places where we fancied our coveted specimens might be obtained.

My wife, whose curiosity is as remarkable as her match-making and impulse, learnt from one and another of her people that she had been a devoted wife to the most selfish and tiresome of husbands; nursing him through illness and still worse irritability with unswerving patience and sweetness; but she also learnt that she had never been either more cheerful or less reserved than we found her.

"A model woman!" I exclaimed. "Calm, sober, reticent!"

"Tiresome! I hate people from whom one cannot pump up a secret; and Addy won't tell even me what has changed her so!" said my wife, pressing a flower she was about to dry.

"Perhaps it was that railway accident abroad in which her only brother was killed," I suggested, examining a piece of moss.

"More likely a tiresome husband. Nothing depresses the spirits like a husband," she replied demurely.

"Yours are lively enough," I rejoined. "That speaks well for me."

We remained a month with Addy, and left her much as we found her; grave, thoughtful, and reserved, but truly affectionate and warm-hearted.

My wife seemed unable to exist through the two days that intervened between her invitation and Addy's answer. Happily for me, Addy was tractable, and promised to come, provided she were not expected to see people.

Banks cannot be called people. She must know Banks!" says my most unyielding of wives, pulling my hair with delight.

"You will get into hot water between them, like that leaf you are skeletoning," say I ungrammatically, if scientifically.

Addy arrived; and whether it was change of air, or the sense of once more visiting old friends, she greeted us cheerfully, and with evident pleasure. Her pale cheeks flushed, and her handsome eyes flashed, and her handsome eyes flashed, as my wife welcomed her with all the effusion of a school-girl.

"You are quite alone; you will have no company?" were among her first questions.

"One cannot be said to be alone, when one is two; and everybody knows three are no company," said my wife evasively.

Banks was invited for the very next day, also under the impression that we were alone; but, as my wife insisted again, "three's no company."

We were getting through the twilight ten minutes before dinner, when a distant but shrill bark announced Flush. Addy was almost animated at that moment; but my wife looked at me doubtfully.

"O, Addy, I am so sorry! I verily believe this is a tame friend of ours and his dog. We must ask him to dinner; indeed, I daresay he has come on purpose; for he has *carte blanche* here, and I forgot to give him *carte noire* on your account," said my wife, with shameless effrontery.

Addy seemed about to escape, when Banks entered unannounced.

"Only an old friend and school-fellow of mine," whispered my wife as she rose to meet him, and muttered some sort of inaudible introduction.

He was taken in, but was too much of a gentleman to run away; so he seated himself near my wife, and began to talk at one end of our good-sized drawing-room, while I engaged Addy in conversation at the other. She was seated with her back to the conservatory, and her tall elegant figure was half in light, half in shadow. Her low voice must have been inaudible to our companions; but the echo of theirs reached us. Just as dinner was announced, she said hastily:

"Who is he?"

And I replied, as I offered my arm:

"O, don't you know Banks? I thought everybody knew Banks."

When our *partie quarrée* was formed, and I was mentally rubbing my hands at my gustatory prospects, I glanced at our guests to see how they had taken this infringement of our compact. Addy was gazing at her empty plate as if it were a mesmerist, and she a hapless medium. She was pale and motionless, and the color had gone from her lips. I could not have believed that the presence of a stranger could have produced such an effect, and began to think there was some obstinacy of temper at the bottom of her misanthropy. I looked from her to Banks. He was talking to my wife, and bowling out soup for her; looking rather "put out," it must be confessed.

"Do have some soup, Addy? You eat nothing," said that diplomatist, as Addy shook her head at our neat parlor-maid.

"Some fish, then? You are ill, dear?" she added, seeing how pale our guest was.

"No, no. Pray, don't," said Addy, casting an incomprehensible glance of entreaty at my wife, and gulping down a large glass of water.

Banks started, dropped the soup-ladle, and looked at his *vis-à-vis* for the first time. I shall never forget his face as he saw that grand profile; for Addy was as handsome as a Cleopatra.

"Can this be love at first sight?" I asked myself.

His face grew crimson; his brows met as with an angry frown; his deep eyes flashed, and he half rose, as if about to leave the dinner-table. Flush rose also, with an inquiring bark; but, putting him down almost roughly, he recovered himself and said in a low hoarse voice:

"I have had the honor of meeting Mrs. Percy before."

Addy, in turning her imploring eyes from my wife had encountered those of Banks. She was red enough now, and there was an expression in her face of a pain so intense that my wife was alarmed. She made a slight movement, nevertheless, in return for a formal bow of grim civility from Banks; but her eyes again returned to the mesmeric plate, and her face to its rigid pallor. I could not resist a malicious glance at my wife, who was, I perceived, ashamed of her management. She was not to be beat, however. She dashed at once into her pet subjects, and engaged Banks in conversation on them, appealing now and then to Addy to confirm facts relative to the Flora of her neighborhood, or some foreign incident. Addy replied in monosyllables; but I had never heard Banks so eloquent or agreeable. He and my wife kept up the conversational ball between them—tossing it from gardens to museums, from museums to picture galleries, and finally letting it fall in Italy. I had time fully to enjoy my *petit dîner;* for not a word could I get from Addy, and not one could I thrust in between this collision of tongues. Only once, when my wife suddenly mentioned Milan, did I remark any other sign of acquaintanceship between our friends. They appeared to look at one another involuntarily, but only for a moment; the mesmeric plate and my mesmeric wife drew them apart again irresistibly.

I never passed so uncomfortable a dinner. It was worse than cold soup and ill-cooked venison; but it was over at last, and the ladies withdrew. If women are hyper-inquisitive, men are rationally inquisitive. I felt a reasonable curiosity concerning the previous meetings of Banks and Addy, so I put the former a few delicate questions:

"Strange that you two should have met before. How, when, and where?"

I thought my facetious introduction of this interesting game would excite a smile; but it produced a frown.

"In Italy—years ago. What excellent wine!" was the response.

"You do not appear to be well acquainted; but I hope you will improve on your slight intimacy while Mrs. Percy stays with us," I continued. "She is one of the most amiable and accomplished women I know, and I am sure you would like her."

"I scarcely think I should. I do not care for female society," he replied; and I could get no more out of him.

We found the ladies even more silent than we had been, and they did not, as is their rule, brighten up when we appeared. But Banks grew exceedingly lively, and was so devoted to my wife, that I remarked aside to Addy that I began to feel jealous. It was strange how he lingered on—strange how he looked from time to time at immovable Addy, who sat with her elbow on the table, shrouding her face with a white hand, on which was the ring which had bound her to old Percy, and no other. She had left off her weeds, and was only in slight mourning—something black and white, I remember it was, which became her wonderfully.

When at last he and Flush rose to go, she rose also; and when he had wished my wife and me good-night, and was about to make her a distant bow, she walked toward him and held out her hand. The action must have been premeditated, for it had the calm dignity of a certain thoughtfulness, which was touching even to the bystanders, and overpowering to him who took the hand, hold it a moment, then let it go without speaking.

What did it all mean? I resolved to find out with my rational inquisitiveness, my wife having failed with her hyper-inquisitiveness.

"And you have had the advantage of us all these years, Addy?" I said; "you *do* know Banks!"

"Yes," said Addy, with a large tear in her eye.

"Do tell us all about it; we are dying to know."

"I met Mr. Banks abroad at the saddest time of my whole life," said Addy, in the same calm premeditated sort of way as the previous outholding of her hand. "His mother and my brother were killed in that frightful railway accident at Milan, and he and I were left alone. He was very good to me. Do not ask me any more, dear, dear friends."

She sat down and burst into tears. It was our last attempt at curiosity, for we knew that the frightful catastrophe which had caused the death of a brother she loved with all her heart had been the precursor of a long illness and brain fever. We had heard that she was alone at the time, and that, until her parents reached her, she had been indebted to strangers for care and aid. Still we could not account for her peculiar kind of emotion on meeting Banks, or for his strange manner.

"There is something under the rose," said my wife.

"Your match-making may as well be stowed away with it," quoth I.

"On the contrary, I shall invite Banks again every day and all day," said she.

But the following morning we ascertained that our restless friend had left home for an indefinite period, and his servants did not know where he was gone. It was my wife's pleasure that Addy should not be told this, and we prevailed on her to remain with us longer than she intended. Her manner grew fitful and excitable, and my wife declared that she started at every sound, and turned red and pale at every bell. I began to hint that she was not, after all, the piece of calm perfection I had imagined, but a mere woman, and my wife required to know what I could desire better.

More than a month passed thus, when we were suddenly informed that an old and favorite horse belonging to Banks was ill, and that he had been telegraphed for, and had returned immediately. He had often told us that he had two faithful friends, his horse and dog.

"We must go and see after him," said my wife. "If that stupid old horse dies, he will shoot himself, and leave orders that they shall be buried together. Addy, there are marvelous recipes for moribund quadrupeds in that huge folio over the dining-room window. Look them out while we are away. Chivers will bring you the steps; but take care you don't break your neck, or we shall have to add you to the hecatomb."

Addy was struggling with some emotion, but turned upon this into my piece of calm perfection again.

We found Banks in the stable in the utmost distress. The horse was apparently dying.

"How kind of you," he said, wringing my hand.

"My father had a horse just in this state, and one of those old recipes cured him," said my sagacious wife.

"Where is it? How can I get it?" asked Banks. "May I go with you and procure it, and have it made up at the chemist's at once?"

He had great faith in my wife's judgment; so we all hurried off together, leaving the horse to the groom and farrier. He outstrode us in his excitement, and was in the hall while we were barely on the threshold. Addy came out of the dining-room, breathless, exclaiming, "I have found them. How is he—how is the horse?"

They met face to face, and we heard him say: "Good heavens! Adelaide again!" as he strove to hurry past her.

"O, this is cruel! let us be friends!" she cried desperately.

"Friends! with one who has been the ruin of my life!—never! I have but one friend, and he lies dying," he said in a low hoarse voice.

Flush understood him, and barked a sharp protest.

"Ay, I forgot my poor Flush," he added, stooping over the dog, whose large eyes looked as reproachful as Adelaide's.

She hastened up-stairs as he entered the hall, with the words, "Hard! unforgiving!" on her lips.

We found the folio open at the recipes, and two or three copied out in her clear, large handwriting. My wife selected one, and gave it to Banks, who crumpled it up in his hand, but hurried with it to the chemist's. I accompanied him, and my wife ran up to Adelaide.

She recounted the scene to me afterward, and I said it should be dramatised as sensational, thereby giving great offense.

She found Addy on her knees, in an agony of weeping, her face buried in her bed, her arms outstretched over it. My calm piece of perfection! What anomalies these women are! Of course my wife threw her arms about her, mingled her tears, and so forth, calming her by degrees. I can just imagine the stately Addy, encircled by my blonde, impulsive, satirical little wife, and the diverse feelings of the pair. But violent emotion sometimes produces confidence, and Addy's ended in a spasmodic relation of some passages of her history connected with Banks.

It appeared that she and her brother were traveling in Italy at the same time that Banks and his mother were, and that they made a casual acquaintance as they met occasionally at different places. They chanced to be all in the same train at the time of a fearful railway collision, which caused the death of many passengers. Poor Addy was frantically calling on a dead brother, when Banks came to her, himself in the terrible agony of the sudden consciousness that a mother, whom he devotedly loved, was also killed. He promised to find her brother if she would but consent to withdraw from the horrible scene, and she, injured herself, fainted at his side. He carried her away, and gave her into the charge of some of the people who had gathered to the spot, while he returned to watch for the dead.

When she recovered consciousness, she found herself in a small railway-station, surrounded by strangers. She tried to rush back to the scene of the accident, but she could not; for, although not seriously injured, she was unable to move. Carriages came from Milan in course of time, and Banks returned to her, and carried her to one, into which he also got. He had previously seen the dead bodies of those they each loved best conveyed toward that city. Even I cannot think without intense pain of that journey; what must they have felt? My impression is that they must have been attracted to each other before this time, and that they therefore found some consolation in a growing mutual attachment; but Addy owned to no such feelings; she only spoke of the tender, respectful, unselfish sympathy of him afflicted like herself.

When they reached an hotel at Milan, he confided her to the care of the landlady, having previously ascertained the address of her parents; then he gave way to his own grief.

Some time elapsed before her parents arrived, during part of which their dead were buried side by side in a cemetery at Milan, and she was delirious. She got better, however, and would leave her bed and go into a room where she could see and thank Banks. It is pretty evident that she must have loved him ere this. How could she have helped it? Still, she did not confess to it.

Her father and mother arrived at last. My wife knew them well, and disliked them particularly. They were narrow-minded, ambitious people, whose one object in life seemed to be to amass money for their only son, and to make a grand match for their daughter. However, Addy only said that Mr. Banks did his best to console them for their loss, and to amuse them while she continued ill.

I take it for granted that the upshot of it all was, that the young people fell over head and ears in love. It was apparent from Addy's disjointed account, that Banks did not leave Milan until she did, and that they must have understood one another. She particularised their last meeting as having taken place in the cemetery where he had buried their beloved dead. She had resolved to see it, and he had taken her thither. My wife gathered with difficulty that a promise or engagement of some sort passed between them over the graves, on which they left emblematic flowers, and that love sprang out of death.

I am not sentimental; but even my imagination grows vivid when calling up the scene—the grief and beauty of Addy; the intensity of feeling of her remarkable lover; the cemetery; the deep blue of the Italian sky.

We could not discover whether Addy's parents were asked, and refused consent, at Milan; but it evolved that they left that place for England, while Banks pursued his travels alone. At any rate, he held the promise sacred; and so, doubtless, did Addy, until she had to endure the persecution of her father and mother. This, at least, was my indignant wife's version of the story, who knew those worthies, and declared that they had forced Addy into a marriage with old Percy about two years after her brother's death.

While these disclosures were being dragged to light at our house, I was nursing Banks' old horse in his stables with him. The potion, or mash, or whatever it might be called, had such wonderful effect—probably because Addy had turned out the recipe—that, to my unspeakable relief, the excellent quadruped revived, and his master's joy and gratitude were so great that I thought he would have kissed us both, as well as the doctor and groom. He certainly did embrace the horse, whose name I afterward discovered to be Milan—the groom having been wont to call him Millum? with a sort of interrogative doubt, as if ill-informed of the orthography.

Banks accompanied me homeward, and was still pouring out his thanks when we met my wife. She greeted us with—

"We were so anxious about the horse that we could not rest. Addy was even more fussy than I; but I see by your faces that her recipe has been successful."

Banks stammered out something, while my wife came between us, and went on addressing him carelessly.

"I think you said that you met Mrs. Percy abroad?"

"Yes."

"Before her marriage?"

"Yes."

A pause; and I break in with, "She was wonderfully handsome."

"Was? Is, you mean. You men never think a woman good-looking after thirty-five," cries my wife.

"I should not dare to say that in your presence," I reply.

Banks smiled.

"It was too bad of them to marry her up to that old Percy," she continued.

"Them? Whom?" asked Banks involuntarily.

"Her parents. They were arbitrary and ambitious; and she was sacrificed, like the rest of us," she replied, bowing to me.

"And he was got rid of, like the rest of *us*," I said, returning the mock salute.

Banks' face was aflame. I never saw any fellow change countenance so often in so short a space of time. At last he said grimly,

"No woman ever marries against her will."

"I am sure I did, and you know what a victim I am," said my wife; and he smiled again. "You will come to dinner," she continued. "I have a new moss, and my husband has made a discovery quite Darwinian."

"Not to-day—quite impossible," he said, hurrying off.

"We shall expect you," she cried, waving her hand.

It was nearly dinner time when we got back, and we found Addy ready. She was calm; but the marks of her late emotion were visible enough. She told us that she had made arrangements to leave us the following morning, and that her maid was packing up. We combated this resolution in vain.

We were late for dinner, and I hurried Addy off, saying to my wife, "It is no good to wait."

"Provoking man!" she exclaimed.

"Who? Which?" I asked.

"Both! all! every man I ever saw!" she replied.

We had begun, when there was a sharp bark and ring, and Banks actually appeared. He had dressed hastily, yet with even more than the French "four pins" of care.

"I could not resist the new moss and the Darwinian discovery," he said, glancing at Addy, and bowing nervously.

She made no movement, but looked at my wife reproachfully. She was, however, resolved to hide all emotion, and began to talk as naturally as she could. By degrees the conversation became sufficiently easy, and my hopes of a quiet dinner—faint at first—were realized. I had not, at that time, heard Addy's story, so I hazarded a remark at dessert which savored more of the hyper-inquisitive than the prudent.

"So odd you two should have met abroad. Were you long acquainted?"

I watched the effects of this venture. Addy's cheeks were crimson, and Banks' eyes flashed as he saw it.

"We met, as people do on the Continent, by chance; and parted by chance also, I suppose," he said nonchalantly. "You remember our last encounter?"

A sudden pain must have struck at his heart, for his face turned deadly pale. He had said more than he intended.

"Yes, I remember," said Addy, with an entreating glance at my wife, who moved to leave the room.

When they were gone Banks fell into a reverie, and I maliciously interrupted it by saying:

"You do not know what an intolerable match-maker my wife is. I am charmed to see her circumvented for once. She was bent on bringing you two together, and you hate one another beforehand. It surprises me, for Addy is generally much beloved, and you are not altogether odious."

"Did she—did Adelaide—did Mrs. Percy say she hated me?" he asked impetuously.

"Not in so many words; but her manner implies it much as your's does."

He smiled sadly, and said his manner was terribly awkward.

Addy played and sang well—divinely, my wife said; who uses exaggerated terms, like the rest of her sex—so when we were again assembled we asked her for some music. She consented at once, as she always does, for she is neither nervous nor silly. I know I am terribly provoking, as my wife says; but I can no more help it than another man can help being amiable, so when Addy asked me what I should like, I said:

"Moore's melodies are all the fashion again, Banks, and I rejoice, for I like the old songs. Mrs. Percy sings them so well. Let us have the one with the doubtful simile of the sunflower, Addy. You know which I mean. 'The heart that has truly loved never forgets;' though I have watched a hundred sunflowers, and never yet seen one 'turn to her god when he sets.'"

"Nor have I," said Banks, watching Addy's tremulous fingers as they tried to strike the first chords.

She sang the desired song with difficulty, but perfect sweetness and expression. Toward the end her voice trembled slightly, but she commanded it.

"Did you ever hear her sing before?" I asked of Banks.

"Never," he replied, moving his chair so that we could not see his face.

Addy had what is called a sympathetic voice, and I was sure that it had reached his heart. When she ended, and was about to rise, my wife detained her at the piano.

"Why do poets invent fables to rouse our feelings?" said Banks hoarsely. "You sing a song in which you cannot believe."

"I am not answerable for my songs; yet I believe in this one, in spite of the sunflower," said Addy, half sadly, half lightly, beginning another at our request.

That strain again; it had a dying fall,

we all said, or implied, by our significant silence, as she sang song after song.

Banks spoke never a word; but he quietly drew nearer and nearer the piano, until he was close to Addy. Was she conscious of the proximity? She gave no sign save in the *tremolo* of that *voce simpatico;* and that might have been according to the modern school of singing, which is a perpetual roulade.

However, it was very sweet and touching, and when at length the clock struck one sharp reproachful stroke, reminding us that the small hours had begun, we all started in amazement. Banks rose hastily to wish us good-night. He took Addy's offered hand and held it a moment, gazing into her pathetic face. There were tears in her eyes, and, I believe, moisture in his.

"Thank you. Music was invented to unman us," he said, and was gone.

To our surprise and annoyance Addy kept to her resolution, and we accompanied her to the station the next morning. She was profuse in her gratitude to us, but she persisted in repeating, "It is best, it is best." We put her into a first-class carriage, in which was no other passenger, at her particular request, for she said she wished to be alone. We were making our last adieus through the window, and my wife was extracting a promise of return, when I saw Banks running up the platform. I nudged my wife, who mastered the occasion intuitively. I went to meet him, saying, in the elegant language of the period, "Where are you off to?"

"I am going abroad—I will write," he answered.

"Just in time; jump in here!" I exclaimed, pushing my wife aside, and opening the door of Addy's compartment.

He obeyed, not perceiving the lady.

"Take care of her, Mr. Banks. So glad you have an escort, Addy!" cried my wife, as the train steamed off instantly.

Addy looked after us with a pale, troubled, reproachful face; but there was no redress either for her or Banks.

"Suppose they leap out of the windows," suggested my wife. "A sentimental lover's leap!"

"The railway will be the best match-maker," said I.

And so it proved. A letter arrived by the next post from Addy, entreating us to go to her—for—for—she was engaged to Mr. Banks. She was so happy, and it was all due to us. The following day Banks reappeared. He actually called my wife "My dear" when he announced the fact that he was not going abroad after all, but—but—was going to be married instead.

"Then we shall not only know Banks but Mrs. Banks!" said I.

And so "the curtain falls."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

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LOUIS NAPOLEON PAINTED BY A CONTEMPORARY.—We talked of Louis Napoleon.

"A single day," said she, "changed his character. Until the death of his elder brother he was mild, unambitious, impressionable, affectionate, delighting in country pursuits, in nature, in art, and in literature. He frequently said to me, not when he was a child, but at the age of nineteen and twenty, 'What a blessing that I have two before me in the succession—the Duc de Reichstadt and my brother, so that I can be happy in my own way, instead of being, as the head of our house must be, the slave of a mission.'

"From the day of his brother's death he was a different man. I can compare his feelings as to his mission only to those which urged our first apostles and martyrs."

"What," I asked, "is the sense in which he understands his mission?"

"It is a devotion," she answered, "first to the Napoleonic dynasty, and then to France. It is not personal ambition. He has always said, and I believe sincerely, that if there were any better hands to which he could transmit that duty he would do so with delight.

"His duty to his dynasty is to perpetuate it. His duty to France is to give her influence abroad and prosperity at home."

"And also," I asked, "extension of territory?"

"Not now," she answered, "I will not say what may have been his wishes before the birth of his son, but what I have called devotion to his dynasty, is rather worship of his son. One of his besetting fears is the revival of an European coalition, not so much against France as against the Buonapartes, and the renewal of the proscription of the family."

"I have been told," I said, "that he leans towards constitutionalism as more favorable to hereditary succession than despotism."

"I believe," she answered, "that to be true, and that it is the explanation of his recent liberalism. He hates, without doubt, opposition; he hates restraint; but if he thinks that submitting to opposition will promote his great object, the perpetuation of his dynasty, he will do so.

He would sacrifice to that object, Europe, France, his dearest friends, and even himself.

One of his qualities—and it is a valuable one, is his willingness to adjourn, to change, or even to give up his means, however dear they may be to him, if any safer or better occur to him."

"Another is the readiness with which he confesses his mistakes. His last confession," I said, "was perhaps too full and too frank."

"So I think," said Mme. R., "but by making it he enjoyed another pleasure, that of astonishing. He delights in *l'imprévu*, in making Europe and France, and above all, his own Ministers, stare. When it is necessary to act, he does not consult his friends, still less his Ministers, and perhaps he is right, for they would give him only bad advice; he does not conscientiously think the matter over, weigh the opposing reasons, strike the balance and act. He takes his cigar, gives loose to his ideas, lets them follow one another without exercising over them his will, till at last something pleases his imagination, he seizes it, and thinks himself inspired. Sometimes the inspiration is good, as it was when he released Abd el Kader; sometimes it is very bad, as it was when he chose the same time for opening the discussion of the address, and revealing the state of our finances."

"C.," I said, "treats his phlegm as his greatest quality, *qu'il ne s'étonne de rien.*"

"Did C.," she answered, "ever describe to you his fits of passion?"

"No," I said.

"Probably," she answered, "he never perceived them. His powers of self-command are really marvelous. I have known him after a conversation in which he betrayed no anger, break his own furniture in his rage. The first sign of rage in him is a swelling of his nostrils, like those of an excited horse. Then his eyes become bright and his lips quiver. His long moustache is intended to conceal his mouth, and he has disciplined his eyes. When I first saw him in 1848 I asked him what was the matter with his eyes. 'Nothing,' he said. A day or two after I saw him again. They had still an odd appearance. At last I found that he had been accustoming himself to keep his eyelids closed, and to throw into his eyes a vacant, dreamy expression.

I cannot better describe the change that came over him after his brother's death than by saying that he tore his heart out of his bosom, and surrendered himself to his head. —*The Cornhill Magazine.*

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THE COLOR OF THE OCEAN.—Looked properly down upon, there are portions of the ocean to which we should hardly ascribe a trace of blue; at the most a hint of indigo reaches the eye. The water, indeed, is practically black, and this is an indication both of its depth and its freedom from mechanically suspended matter. In small thicknesses water is sensibly transparent to all kinds of light; but as the thickness increases, the rays of low refrangibility are first absorbed, and after them the other rays. Where, therefore, the water is very deep and very pure, all the colors are absorbed, and such water ought to appear black, as no light is sent from its interior to the eye. The approximation of the Atlantic Ocean to this condition is an indication of its extreme purity.

Throw a white pebble into such water; as it sinks it becomes greener and greener, and, before it disappears, it reaches a vivid blue green. Break such a pebble into fragments, each of these will behave like the unbroken mass; grind the pebble to powder, every particle will yield its modicum of green; and if the particles be so fine as to remain suspended in the water, the scattered light will be a uniform green. Hence the greenness of shoal water. You go to bed with the black Atlantic around you. You rise in the morning and find it a vivid green; and you correctly infer that you are crossing the Bank of Newfoundland. Such water is found charged with fine matter in a state of mechanical suspension. The light from the bottom may sometimes come into play, but it is not necessary. A storm can render the water muddy by rendering the particles too numerous and gross. Such a case occurred toward the close of my visit to Niagara. There had been rain and storm in the upper-lake regions, and the quantity of suspended matter brought down quite extinguished the fascinating green of the Horseshoe.

Nothing can be more superb than the green of the Atlantic waves when the circumstances are favorable to the exhibition of the color. As long as a wave remains unbroken no color appears, but when the foam just doubles over the crest like an Alpine snow-cornice, under the cornice we often see a display of the most exquisite green. It is metallic in its brilliancy. But the foam is necessary to its production. The foam is first illuminated, and it scatters the light in all directions; the light which passes through the higher portion of the wave alone reaches the eye, and gives to that portion its matchless color. The folding of the wave, producing as it does, a series of longitudinal protuberances and furrows which act like cylindrical lenses, introduces variations in the intensity of the light, and materially enhances its beauty.—*Prof. Tyndall in Macmillan's Magazine.*

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A JEWISH CEREMONY.—It is from the *Jewish World* that we learn the particulars of a very curious ceremony called "The Burying of the Law," which lately took place in the Spanish synagogue of Jerusalem. It happens once every eight or ten years, and is accompanied by the following circumstances: There is in the "Talmud Torah" synagogue a subterranean cave, wherein every old leaf torn out from any holy book, every old worn-out Bible, Gemara, and phylactery is deposited by all the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem of every Minhag. After eight or ten years, when the cave is full, these old papers and books are brought out and made up into bales. This done, the Jews begin to assemble at a given time in the afternoon. A *kosher*, or faultless, Sepher Torah, richly ornamented and jeweled, is brought by the Cacham Bashi, and carried by him, and the other in rabbis turn, at the head of the procession; he is followed by the other rabbis; next come the bales, about seventy or eighty in number, each carried by a Jew; and then the rest of the people. The procession slowly winds its way out of the Zion gate for some distance along the city wall, and then descends into the valley of Jehoshaphat, where the burial-ground is situated. Here is a very deep well, where the bales are finally thrown, amid the singing of the joyous crowd.—*Once a Week.*

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THE ALTITUDE AT WHICH MEN CAN LIVE.—There has been a great deal of discussion as to the altitude at which human beings can exist, and Mr. Glaisher himself can tell us as much about it as anybody. In July, 1862, he and Mr. Coxwell ascended in a balloon to the enormous elevation of 37,000 feet. "Previous to the start, Mr. Glaisher's pulse stood at seventy-six beats a minute; Coxwell's, at seventy-four. At 17,000 feet, the pulse of the former was at eighty-four; that of the latter, at 100. At 19,000 feet Glaisher's hands and lips were quite blue, but not his face. At 21,000 feet, he heard his heart beating, and his breathing became oppressed; at 29,000, he became senseless;" notwithstanding which the æronaut, in the interests of science, went up another 8,000 feet, till he could no longer use his hands, and had to pull the strings of the valve with his teeth. Ærostats, who have to make no exertions, have, of course, a great advantage over members of the Alpine Club, and those who trust their legs; even at 13,000 feet these climbers feel very uncomfortable, more so in the Alps, it seems, than elsewhere. At the monastery of St. Bernard, 8,117 feet high, the monks become asthmatic, and are compelled frequently to descend into the Valley of the Rhone for anything but "a breath of fresh air," and at the end of ten years' service are obliged to give up their high living, and come down to the usual level. At the same time, in South America, there are towns (such as Potosi) placed as high as the top of Mont Blanc, the inhabitants of which feel no inconvenience. The highest inhabited spot in the world is, however, the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, in Tibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,500 feet. The Brothers Seglagintweit, when they explored the glaciers of the Ibi-Gamin in the same country, encamped at 21,000 feet, the highest altitude at which a European ever passed the night. Even at the top of Mont Blanc, Prof. Tyndall's guides found it very unpleasant to do this, though the Professor himself did not confess to feeling so bad as they. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest (Himalaya,) 29,002 feet, and the condor has been seen "winging the blue air" 500 feet higher. The air, by the by, is not "blue," or else, as De Saussure pointed out, "the distant mountains, which are covered with snow, would appear blue also;" its apparent color being due to the reflection of light. What light can do, and does, is marvellous; and not the least is its power of attraction to humanity.—*Chambers's Journal.*

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"BEAU NASH."—"Beau Nash" was the son of a gentleman of Swansea, in which town Richard was born, on the 18th of October, 1674. He was sent to school at Carmarthen, from which sombre county town he was removed to Jesus College, Oxford. There he was distinguished for idleness and dissipation, for a love of fine clothes, and a premature capacity for intrigue. Hearing that the boy had engaged himself to be married before he was seventeen, the father removed Dick's name from the college books and carried him back to Wales. The next paternal effort for the provision of the young gentleman was, in the language of the day, "the purchase of a pair of colors." But the young ensign could not tolerate restraint. He had no appetite for drill, no respect for duty. He wished to dress as he liked, to do as he liked, in all respects to be his own master. So young Nash soon made his last appearance on parade, and betook himself to a new profession. The Inns of Court had more attraction for him than the barracks. He became a student of the Temple, and lived upon his wits. The old advice to "dress above your income, and to live below it" was scrupulously observed by Nash. While dining from a plate of cold meat from a cook-shop, he wore the finest clothes he could buy. He was born with few personal attractions. He had neither a good face nor a good figure. But he had elegant manners and an insinuating address; and he contrived to make many so-called friends, among whom perhaps were some dupes. Little by little his reputation, as a man of cultivated taste and fine discernment in ceremonial usages spread among his brother Templars. And when it was resolved by the Middle Temple, of which he was a member, to give an entertainment to William III. on his accession, young Nash was appointed Master of the Ceremonies. He did his work so well that the King desired to knight him. But with a sagacious hint to His Majesty, that if he were to be a knight at all he would wish to be a poor knight at Windsor, as the preferment would carry some pay with it, Nash respectfully declined the honor.

But the affair gave him some notoriety, and by increasing the numbers of his acquaintance increased the numbers of his dupes. As long as he could get money, he did not care how he got it. He was a gambler by profession, with a cross of the mountebank. On one occasion he made fifty pounds by doing penance in a blanket at the great door of York Minster, while people were coming out of church; and he pocketed a still larger amount by riding naked on a cow through a country village. Exceptional exploits, however, of this discreditable kind could not maintain his expenditure. It was the undercurrent of successful gambling that preserved the fountain from running dry. He knew whom to play with, and he played warily and well. London was at that time, it is said, the only fitting arena for such performances. The English baths were frequented mainly by valetudinarians, who went thither to get rid of what worthy Dr. Cheyne described as "the English malady—the vapors." But, on a fortunate day at the beginning of the eighteenth century, as I have before narrated, Queen Anne, having the meagrims, made a journey to Bath for the benefit of her health. So the long-neglected city, with all its beautiful environments, rose suddenly into fashion. "People of distinction" made their way to a place which majesty had consented to honor; and the seekers of pleasure soon outnumbered the seekers of health.

No long time passed before Mr. Richard Nash, of the Middle Temple, scented the opportunity and went to Bath. Whether he had found that dupes were scarcer in London than they had been—that he was becoming a little too well known, and that therefore it would be wise to change his hunting-grounds, history does not record. But it is certain he was shrewd enough to perceive that, where idle and wealthy people were congregated there was sure to be a sufficiency of gaming, and, therefore, a sufficiency of legitimate prey. So he took his wits with him to Bath, and with his fine clothes and plausible manners soon made an

impression on the visitors, which afterward extended itself to the more permanent inhabitants, and he became Master of the Ceremonies in succession, it would appear, to a Capt. Webster, who was one of the noted gamblers of the day.

Nash was now in his element. His genius had full scope for development. He systematized and organized the amusements of the place. He evolved order out of chaos, and was soon recognized as a necessity. He saw clearly that to accomplish the result at which he aimed, it was necessary that he should assume paramount authority. He had the majority, including all the best people with him, and ere long they called him King of Bath.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE WILD HUNTSMAN.—The Wild Huntsman, whose appearance with a pack of skeleton hounds is regarded as an evil omen by the bullet-founders in Der Freischütz, is a personage very familiar to the peasants of Hesse. In the olden time it was believed he made a point, towards the end of every autumn, of descending, after vespers, from the Vogelsberg into the valley below, his path being always denoted by a fiery streak along the sky, and his passage being accompanied by a mingled sound of creaking wheels, cracked whips, and clanging trumpets, with which was mingled a combination of the different voices proper to every variety of man, bird, and beast. The neighboring forest at the same time became so thoroughly lighted that every leaf was visible. Like ordinary mortals, the Wild Huntsman was, however, subject to accidents. Once, as he was riding along with more than usual speed, one of the wheels came off his chariot and fell to the ground with a noise like a clap of thunder.

The Wild Huntsman is less frequently seen than heard. One night a peasant, coming to a cross-road on his way home, heard the neighing of a horse, sometimes behind, sometimes before him. Presently he heard likewise the noise of an approaching carriage, but though there was a bright moonlight, nothing was to be seen. At last the whole invisible train rushed past him with such a "close shave," that, for the moment, he fancied himself run over. Fortunately, he had suffered no injury, beyond a terrible fright, and when, on reaching home, he told the story to his grandfather, he was somewhat mortified to perceive that he had caused no sensation.

"Ah," said the good old man, "no doubt you have met the Wild Huntsman; that's just his way." Familiarity had bred contempt.

Shepherds, it has been observed, have sharper eyes for spectres than any other class of the community. On the eve of one Advent Sunday, in the vicinity of the Vogelsberg, an old shepherd was sleeping in his hut. A terrific storm arose, and a voice came thundering from the neighboring forest, "Shepherd, shepherd, show me the way." Opening his door, the shepherd perceived a man with an enormous dog walking up and down the skirts of the forest.

"Whence do you come?" he asked.

"From up yonder," was the reply. "Where does this lead?"

"To the Watteraus."

The conversation would probably have proceeded further, had not the shepherd's dog crept between his master's legs, and uttered a dismal howl. Knowing that where ghosts are concerned dogs are sharper even than shepherds, the old man re-entered his hut, and closed the door. But he still heard the call, "Shepherd, shepherd!" till it faded away in the distance.

It is a curious fact that the Wild Huntsman is associated in the minds of the Hessian peasants with the Assyrian monarch, Nimrod. This "mighty hunter," whom we have always been taught to regard as a miracle of impiety and presumption, was, according to the Hessian legend, lying upon his death-bed, when he was accosted by the Deity, who asked him whether he would go to heaven or continue his favorite pursuit of hunting. Without hesitation, he chose the latter alternative, and he and his companions were doomed to a perpetual hunt, without repose.—*All the Year Round.*

AEROLITES.—The minerals called aërolites proceed from the explosion of a bolide, which sometimes takes place with a noise equal to the report of "a heavy piece of artillery," or even "the explosion of a mine." The weight of these is sometimes no joke: one, six, or seven yards in diameter, fell in the Island of Lanaia-Nawai in the beginning of this century; and another in 1868, on the same island. Fourteen deaths have taken place in consequence of these little strangers. One of two, the largest known, fell at Juvénas, in the Ardèche, in 1821, and weighed 212 pounds: another, which was in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, fell in Chili, and weighed 240 pounds; and the miners who brought it home on their mules took it for silver. The Caille aërolite in the Maritime Alps, now in the Paris Museum, was used as a seat in a church porch, and weighed twelve and a half hundredweight. But the most colossal of all is the aërolite brought back from the Mexican campaign, which is no less than fifteen and a half hundredweight. It had from time immemorial been lying where it fell. Its shape is that of a pyramid, and it is "a very fair specimen," says M. Flammarion, "of the world that sent it to us." But the most interesting point of the matter he leaves unanswered—namely: "From what world did it come?" Many analyses have been made of these wonderful visitors, but they have not added a single substance to the globe which it did not possess before. Yet, what a history must a bolide have to tell if it could but speak! How infinitely more interesting is it than any stone or piece of metal brought from the antipodes or "utmost Ind!" for people have been there, but no one has ever been to that world which gives us the bolide, nor can we even guess what sort of world it is.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MR. MACREADY.—Although belonging to the Kemble school, Mr. Macready's talents were something akin to those of Kean. But his first positive successes were not achieved in the loftier walks of the profession. The "hit" he made in his first season was not in *Orestes*, nor in *Othello*, nor as *Iago*; his *Beverley* was a complete failure, but his *Gambia* in "The Slave" was a triumph. He created the character, and no one has ever equaled him in it. So, in his second season, his *Hotspur* was of small account, but his *Rob Roy* took the town by storm. Yet he fell into secondary characters, and occasionally acted in afterpieces. If he played *Hamlet* for his benefit, the character was reassumed by Charles Kemble, as belonging to him! and even *Prospero* fell to Macready only when Young was ill. Nevertheless, Macready bided his time, and never missed an opportunity. Edmund Kean declined to act *Virginius*, which Sheridan Knowles had written for him. That popular tragedy was, accordingly, produced in Glasgow, with John Cooper for the hero. Macready adopted it, and throughout his subsequent career, he probably never so stirred the heart-pulses of an audience as in that slightly melo-dramatic part. Miss Foote was the *Virginia*.

From that time till his retirement in 1851, Mr. Macready grew in favor as he grew in ability, and he was not only an accomplished actor, he was a true friend of the drama. In his management of Drury Lane and Covent Garden he tried to make the stage a "school of virtue," according to the words in the patent; but the proprietors preferred high rents, lost their tenant, and went for a time without any rent at all. Mr. Macready's taste in mounting his plays, as it is called, was consummate. What was a rare excellence in him was carried to excess by Mr. Charles Kean, who painted the lily. To the last, Macready improved, and was never greater than when he took leave of the stage, in *Macbeth*. He was less careful of costume than he was of his acting in it. In *Romeo*, for Mr. Macready played that part, he looked very like a rope-dancer, but there was something terrific in his dying scenes. This may be said especially of those where death was by poison. One could not see him die in "Hamlet" or "King John" without holding breath for a time, so appalling was the representation to those who saw it for the first time.

In management, he was called a martinet by those who were too lazy to work, as he did, for perfection; but he occasionally roughly suppressed the impulses of fellow-actors if they interfered with his own efforts. He kept too proudly aloof from those fellows, but he did not show his contempt so coarsely as Mrs. Fanny Kemble expressed hers, in her *Diary*, for the stage and contemporary players. On making his final bow, no sympathizing comrades surrounded him; but at the banquet given in his honor, he bade his real farewell to troops of friends, with a heart as full as his glass.

Finally, it may be said of him, that he was a link between two epochs. He acted with men who had played with Garrick and Macklin; and he himself, in the course of his career, performed with John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, (*Glenalvon* to her *Lady Randolph*,) Master Betty, Edmund Kean, and also with many actors who yet remain on the stage. He was the last of the great actors, yet he was not of the very greatest. Betterton, Garrick, Kemble, Kean, stand together on the highest eminence; but Young and Macready occupy the next height; and it does not seem likely that they will be joined during the present generation by a brother of equal quality.—*The Athenæum.*

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev. Dr. Punchon is on his way back to England.

Senator Sumner is reported to be having four portraits painted.

Joaquin Miller says he is to marry soon an English lady of large fortune.

The New-Haven girl who cut off her luxuriant head of hair lives to regret it.

Day, the stroke of last year's crew, takes Coggswell's place in the Yale University crew.

Mr. N. Maybery, of Turner, Me., is the proud possessor of a cane once carried by Ben. Franklin.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury has returned to Worcester, Mass., and is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, who has been in Detroit, Mich., several days, left there on Thursday for the West.

Deacon Charles Stoddard, of Boston, bequeathed $5,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, is to preside at the Unitarian festival dinner in the Boston Music Hall on the 29th inst.

Ignatius Donnelly is looking to the Patrons of Husbandry to make him Governor of Minnesota next Fall.

Gen. John P. Hawkins, brother-in-law of the late Gen. Canby, is collecting materials for a biography of that lamented officer.

A down-east paper asserts that when Mrs. Scott-Siddons frowns its object feels as must a Congressman who has pocketed his back pay.

Mr. E. F. Maynard, observer at the Signal-station in Cincinnati, is missing, and they are discussing the probabilities respecting him.

Hon. Hiester Clymer has sailed for Europe called thither by the alarming illness of his brother, Wm. B. Clymer, at Florence, Italy.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, will deliver the annual address before the literary society of the University of Virginia on the 2d of June.

Democratic Congressman John B. Storm, of Pennsylvania, is reported to be putting his $5,000 back pay into repairs of his dwelling-house.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture before the Patrons of Husbandry, in Des Moines, on the 13th of June.

The father of Gen. John Eaton, of the National Commission of Education, died suddenly, while sitting in a chair in Fulton, N. H., on Monday last.

A Seneca Falls clergyman is said to have called at a millinery-store on opening day "in order to anticipate what he should see on the following Sunday."

Institutions for the insane throughout the country are frequent debtors to the thoughtful and liberal generosity of Mr. John S. Pierson, of this City.

Dr. C. H. Fowler has accepted the Presidency of the Illinois State Temperance Union, to which he was elected by the convention in February last.

Mr. J. E. Littlefield has been at the head of a school for girls in Bangor, Me., for forty years, and recently he was given a purse of $3,000 by his former pupils.

The Episcopal Bishop in San Francisco has excited much feeling by refusing to take part with the other clergymen of the city in the funeral services over the body of Gen. Canby.

Prof. Goldwin Smith gave a dinner to about fifty of the leading students at Cornell University on Thursday evening, and after the eating there was much said in praise of athletic sports.

John B. Adams, a conductor on the Boston and Albany Railroad, estimates that he has traveled over 2,000,000 miles during the past thirty-two years. This is equivalent to eighty times around the globe.

Rev. J. F. W. Ware is to preach the annual sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston on the 2d of June, owing to the illness of Mr. Wm. Everett, who was first selected.

An Iowa man attempted to draw the cork of a beer-bottle with his teeth. He succeeded, but, as the cork flew into his throat and choked him, his ingenuity was worse than wasted, so far as he was concerned.

A Peoria girl, on her marriage, sold her piano and bought a sewing-machine, and materials enough to make full suits for her husband and herself, and straightway went to work making them up. Her sisters are already all married.

An officer in the Second United States Cavalry has sent $10 towards a fund for the erection of a monument to Robert E. Lee, saying that he served under him previous to the war, and to-day reveres his memory as a friend, a gentleman, and a soldier.

Judge Waller R. Staples, whom the Richmond *Whig* declares to be intellectually one of the first men in Virginia, and perhaps unequaled as an orator, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic, or Conservative, nomination for Governor of that State.

Senator Frelinghuysen and Congressman John Hill, of New-Jersey, have not taken their back pay, and, the Trenton *Gazette* says, they do not intend to. The Democratic members from the State will now be heard from, if they choose to speak.

Mrs. Laura Fair has obtained judgment in San Francisco against the owners of the hall closed against her, for the sum she paid for the use of it, together with her printing and posting bills, amounting altogether to $96, beside costs of suit. Nothing was allowed her for carriage hire or for the money she refunded to purchasers of tickets.

Apparently a most generous but very undesirable sort of a friend is one Mr. Poole, of St. Louis, has in a country town of Missouri. The other day he sent him an ugly, poisonous little lizard, with the caution that great care in handling him was needed, as he would dart forward and hit a man in the face at a distance of nine feet. In the same letter he promised to send two young wolves and some rattlesnakes as soon as he could get them.

Mr. W. J. Kountz announces that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania. He pledges himself to advocate retrenchment and reform, the repeal of the Salary-increase bill, the improvement of the Western rivers, the enactment of a fair protective tariff, and of a free banking law, and, lastly, "not to set up any little jobs" for himself.

A quiet but earnest effort is represented to be making to bring out Hon. W. S. Groesbeck as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. The movement originated in Cincinnati, and a rival opponent, who complains that Mr. Groesbeck lives in a different atmosphere from the masses who would be called upon to support him, makes a vigorous blast in favor of Gen. Thomas Ewing.

The victim of the recent murder in Nashua, N. H., (the only one, by the way, ever committed in that city,) was the son of a Southerner, who cast him off because he entered the Union Army during the war. He was sober, industrious, and of good report in Nashua, where he has lately been employed as a carriage painter. Cast down by recent letters received from home, which showed no relenting on his father's part, he took to drinking, fell into bad company, and speedily was murdered in a moment of passion by a man much worse than he.

## LOBSTERS.

The lobster has been called the "Knight in Armor," a very appropriate name, and one which brings to mind the idea that a coat of mail is an imitation of a lobster's shell, both serving a similar end, for which they were designed. Indeed, this inference has been made use of as an example to illustrate the argument of design. Painters of all ages have tried their skill in depicting the lobster, and in doing so some have lost sight of the fact that its natural color is a deep bluish black, which is changed to a bright scarlet when boiled or heated, and have painted on canvas their idea of a live lobster in the brilliant hues of this latter color.

"And, like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn,"

remarks the poet Butler when *Hudibras* began to rub his drowsy eyes; but many persons still imagine that red is the natural color. This idea, however, is confined generally to persons living in the interior, away from the sea-shore, and where they only see the lobsters that have been boiled before they were brought there. Why this change of color takes place is a mystery which has never been satisfactorily explained, although many theories have been advanced concerning it.

Lobsters fear thunder, more so even than timid men and women, and will cast their claws when they hear a loud clap, or when a gun is fired. In times gone by it is related that captains of certain vessels took advantage of this fact to extort black-mail from the poor fishermen, by threatening to fire a cannon over their fishing grounds, which would have the effect of causing the lobsters to shake off their claws, rendering them almost worthless; and to prevent this the fishermen usually acceded to the demands of the aggressors. In our own neighborhood it is the opinion of many that the blasting operations at Hell Gate will entirely drive away the large quantities of lobsters that now congregate there.

Along the rocky sea-coasts lobsters abound, and as their appearance is a matter of general knowledge a description of the species is unnecessary. They are hatched from eggs, which are deposited in the sand, the breeding time being during the Spring and Summer months. They are extremely prolific, and it is on record that no less than 12,000 eggs have been counted in a single female; these eggs are carried attached to finger-like projections on the lower surface of the tail. The unimpregnated eggs—the so-called "berries" or "coral" that enrich our lobster-salad—are of a fine red color, and epicures consider them a great delicacy. The sex of a lobster is easily determined, yet it is surprising to see the fishermen tell it at a glance.

Once a year, usually in the Spring, lobsters go through a very peculiar operation, in which they cast off their armor, or shell, and then reproduce for themselves a new shell or crust, between the processes of which they increase in size one-fifth over their former dimensions. This process, by which the periodical shedding and renewal of the shell are effected, has received a great deal of attention from naturalists, and has been investigated very thoroughly. The following description from the investigations of Reaumur will give a good idea of how the operation is accomplished. The tendency in the body and in the limbs to expand during growth is restrained by the limited dimensions of the shell, which resists the efforts to enlarge its diameter. But this force of expansion goes on increasing till at length it is productive of much uneasiness to the animal, which is in consequence prompted to make a violent effort to relieve itself; by this means it generally succeeds in bursting the shell, and then by dint of repeated struggles extricates its body and its limbs. The lobster first withdraws its claws, and then its feet, as if it were pulling them out of a pair of boots; the head next throws off its case, together with its antennæ, and the two eyes are disengaged from their horny pedicles. In this operation, not only the complex apparatus of the jaws, but even the horny cuticle and teeth of the stomach, are all cast off along with the shell; and, last of all, the tail is extracted. But the whole process is not accomplished without long-continued efforts. Sometimes the legs are lacerated or torn off in the attempt to withdraw them from the shell, and in the younger crustacea the effort is not unfrequently fatal. Even when successfully accomplished, it leaves the animal in a most languid state; the limbs, being soft and pliant, are scarcely able to drag the body along. For some time before the old shell is cast off, preparations had been making for forming a new one. The membrane which lined the shell had been acquiring greater density, and had already collected a quantity of liquid materials proper for the consolidation of the new shell. These materials are mixed with a large proportion of coloring matter of a bright scarlet hue, giving it the appearance of red blood. As soon as the shell is cast off, this membrane, by the pressure from within, is suddenly expanded, and by the rapid growth of the soft parts soon acquires a much larger size than the former shell. Then the process of hardening the calcareous ingredient commences, and is rapidly completed, while an abundant supply of fresh matter is added, to increase the strength of the solid walls which are thus constructing for the support of the animal. A provision appears to be made in the interior of the animal for the supply of the large quantity of calcareous matter required for the construction of the shell at the proper time. A magazine of carbonate of lime is collected previous to each change of shell, in the form of two round masses, one on each side of the stomach. The operation of casting the shell occupies about three days, during which time the creature keeps itself in some secure nook among the rocks, out of the reach of its enemies. The lobster is helpless until the new shell is formed, and it has been frequently noticed that in the meantime a hard-shell lobster watches over the shedder one, to prevent the fish from attacking it.

The power of reproduction is also possessed by lobsters to a great degree. When they lose a claw or leg, the missing member is replaced in a short time by a new claw, which sprouts from the stump of the old one. An injured limb is at once broken off at a joint, or at its junction with the body, and it is not long before a new growth commences. The first sign of the new limb is a slight protuberance, which soon develops into a perfect claw, and continues to increase in size, though rather slowly. It usually does not attain the same size as the old claw, which accounts for the inequality in the size of lobsters' claws, so frequently noticed; but in course of time, and as the result of the periodical moltings, this disparity gradually disappears. These creatures are of such a combative nature, and fight so furiously when excited or aroused, that they often lose a leg or claw; and if it were not for this power of replacing the lost or injured member, they would soon die, either from lack of food or the attacks of their enemies.

In many countries lobster fishing is carried on to a great extent, giving employment to hundreds of people. The common mode of catching lobsters is in pots, creels, or traps baited with any kind of fish or animal matter, and sometimes by the aid of nets. In addition to the bait, oyster-shells and other light objects are generally placed in the traps to attract the lobsters, as they are very voracious. The "lobster-pot" is the trap mostly used, and is made in a variety of ways in the different countries where it is employed. Some are made of wicker-work in the shape of a wire mouse-trap, so that when a lobster gets in it cannot return by the way it entered; others consist of a box with a hole in the side near the top, having a network extending outward, and serving as a pathway to the hole into which the lobster goes for the bait, and falls into the box, where it is helpless. These are lowered into the sea by a rope, which is attached to a buoy to mark the place where they have been sunk. The fishermen raise them at intervals of several hours, and the lobsters which have been caught are transferred to the boats. The number caught at each haul varies; sometimes it is a dozen or more, while at others, perhaps, not even one. Soft-shell lobsters are frequently caught, and as they are considered excellent bait for fishing purposes, always sell at a good price. It is customary for the fishermen on our coast to thrust a wooden plug into the joint of the pincer-claw, which keeps the claw shut, and prevents the lobsters from injuring each other. In England this practice is forbidden by an act of Parliament, and in that country they are always tied together with a wire string knotted in a peculiar way. Plugging is also forbidden in Massachusetts, and lobsters are always boiled for market on the fishing ground.

Lobsters are good all the year round, but they are considered in the best condition from April to October. No part of the flesh is poisonous, although the cartilaginous stomach, or "lady," is so tough that it is not eaten, and is thought by many to be poisonous because it is not customary to eat it; the bluish vein running along the back and tail is also discarded. They do not agree with every person, and often cause sickness, especially if they are slightly stale. Always buy live lobsters, for lobsters that die after being removed from the water and are then boiled are not good, the flesh being soft and watery. A lobster that is lively and active will, in nearly every case, be found full of good solid meat when boiled. Some persons contend that the water should be boiling-hot, then the lobsters will die immediately after they are put in, while others believe that they suffer less by being put in cold water, for as soon as the water gets heated to the boiling point they are dead, and their flesh is firm. Twenty minutes is sufficient to boil them. Before boiling them it is a very good plan to hang the lobsters up by the claws, and then cut a slit under the tail that the watery substance may run out.

It is necessary that the lobsters should be boiled before they are prepared into the many dishes which the cuisinier makes of them. They are cooked in a dozen different ways; the flesh is boiled, fried, scalloped, or made into soup, sauce, salad, croquettes, pies and pastry. Fishermen make a very nice dish of shedder lobsters by frying them, having previously removed the shell. The dish is much more delicate than fried soft crabs, and it is a wonder that they have not been introduced into the restaurants and hotels. Lobsters are also pickled and done up in cans, a process which is very extensively carried on along the New-England coast. At Bangor, Me., there are several large establishments in which more than 300 girls are employed in this manner. A company from Maine have recently established a factory in Nova Scotia for "canning" lobsters. On the ground floor are brick furnaces with large copper boilers, partially filled with salt water, kept boiling hot, into which the lobsters are plunged as they are received from the fishermen, who get from one to two dollars per hundred weight for them. When they are sufficiently boiled the covers of the boilers are raised by a simple mechanism and the lobsters are taken out and put on long tables covered with zinc. The women and girls employed in the factory then break the shells, take out the flesh of the tail and large claws, the only parts used for canning, and fill the cans, which are placed in shallow boilers to expel the air before they are hermetically sealed. The cans are next taken to the second floor of the building, labelled, and packed in boxes holding four dozen cans; these sell at four dollars per box, but when they are retailed by the can they bring as much as fifty and sixty cents each. The number boiled in a day varies from one to three thousand, according to the success of the fishermen who catch them. A large trade in canned lobsters has sprung up within the past few years, which is constantly increasing, and promises to become not only very extensive but also very profitable. They are exported in this form to Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries, to Central and South America, and also to Australia.

In England lobsters are a source of great revenue. The London markets are supplied chiefly from the English Coast, the Eastern Coast of Scotland, and Norway. In the vicinity of Montrose they are caught in great quantities, and many thousands are annually brought to London. The agents of the London lobster companies traverse the north and east coasts of Scotland and purchase the lobsters from the fishermen at an average price of four pence a piece. The lobsters are tied, put in stout perforated boxes, which are kept securely floating on the water, and when the fishing-smacks arrive from London, are transferred to the "wells" of these vessels. The lobsters that are brought from Norway are principally used for sauce; these are of two kinds—one much coarser than the other, having a very hard shell, and generally covered with small white blotches that look like chalk patches. The number annually shipped from the coast of Norway to the London markets amounts to over 1,000,000, for which the sum of $100,000 is paid. The vessels sail daily, and for many years the English lobster companies have employed agents along the entire coast to purchase the lobsters from the fishermen. They are usually sold by the piece, not by weight, and are quoted at an average price of 18s. to 20s. per dozen at Billingsgate fish market, which is dearer than in this city. The minimum size of the lobsters to be sold at Billingsgate is fixed by statute. Previous to 1842 no fish of foreign taking or curing, or in foreign vessels, could be imported into the United Kingdom, except lobsters, turbots, stock-fish, live eels, anchovies, sturgeon, botargo, and caviare. The number of lobsters sold during the past year in England was nearly 3,000,000. There has been lately constructed at Hamble, near Southampton, an artificial storing pond, holding 50,000 lobsters, which will keep in good condition for over a month. Several fishing-smacks, capable of carrying 10,000 lobsters each, are employed to collect the lobsters off the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, and France, and to bring them to Southampton, from whence they are transferred to the storing-pond, to be sent to market as the demand necessitates it.

An act was passed in the reign of George II, fixing the closing time for lobsters in Scotland from June 1 to Sept. 1, and there is still a penalty of £5 for taking lobsters on the coast of that country during these months, but, as it is not enforced the consequence is that the quantity of full-size lobsters now taken is gradually diminishing, and is small, compared with that secured years ago. The lobster fisheries on the coast of Ireland are growing less productive, and the number taken at the present time in a season does not aggregate more than 20,000. The fishermen make voyages in row-boats, sometimes of a hundred miles along the west coast, and when they secure a sufficient number they return home. They carry traps, a blanket or two, a bag of meal and potatoes, and a few other necessaries of life, and usually make three or four voyages during the season. The demand for lobsters in France is very small, compared with that of England, and the supply also in proportion. There is a law in force regulating the size of the salable lobsters, which fixes the length at twenty centimetres, about eight inches of our measurement, and if any are exposed for sale which do not reach this size they are liable to be seized and confiscated.

The number of lobsters caught in the vicinity of the City of New-York is considerable, but the quantity could be greatly augmented were more interest taken in the fishery. The principal fishing ground is at Hell Gate, where many are caught in nets baited with fish. The rocky shores of Long Island and New-Jersey are also favorite localities for lobster fishing. Our markets, however, are chiefly supplied from Maine and Massachusetts, the lobsters arriving here "all alive" and also boiled.

The efforts of the early settlers on Manhattan Island to find lobsters, it is said, were fruitless, and it was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that they were caught in this vicinity. Prof. Peter Kalm, in 1748, writing of his visit to the City of New-York, says: "Lobsters are likewise plentifully caught hereabouts, pickled much in the same way as oysters, and sent to several places. I was told of a very remarkable circumstance about these lobsters, and I have afterward frequently heard it mentioned. The coast of New-York had already European inhabitants for a considerable time, yet no lobsters were to be met with on the coast; and though the people fished ever so often, they could never find any signs of lobsters being in this part of the sea; they were, therefore, continually brought in great well-boats from New-England, where they are plentiful; but it happened that one of these well-boats broke in pieces near Hell Gate, about ten English miles from New-York, and all the lobsters in it got off. Since that time they have so multiplied in this part of the sea, that they are now caught in the greatest abundance." Old fishermen, however, doubt this story, and say that lobsters have always existed on the rocky coast of the City and vicinity.

Forty years ago a favorite fishing ground was on the reef of rocks along the shore of the North River, from Castle Garden to Pier No. 4, where great numbers were caught for the markets. John Ling was the chief fisherman, having often as many as 100 pots sunk at a time, but when the number of steamboats plying in these waters increased, the fishing grounds had to be abandoned, and at the present day no vestige of the former fishing business remains. John Ling still lives, a hearty specimen of an old New-Yorker, and is well known as "Chief" Ling, from the propensity he has of always using Indian expressions in his talk.

At this time of the year very few live lobsters are brought to the markets of this City, the majority being sent here from Boston, having previously been boiled at the places where they are caught. They sell at from eight to twelve cents per pound, according to the size and quality. Those which bring 12 cents a pound are warranted to have been boiled alive, which is not always the case with the lobsters that are sold at the lowest price. During the lobster season the fishing-smacks containing the lobsters in their wells arrive daily at Fulton Market, which is the chief place for their sale. In the Summer, however, Catherine Market receives a large share of the lobster trade, and is the principal resort of fishermen who purchase the lobsters for bait. For family use the "canned" lobsters are rapidly gaining favor, as they can be obtained at all times and used with very little trouble. These are sent here from Maine and Massachusetts, Boston and Portland being the chief centres. The Maine lobster fishery is very extensive, and most of the towns on the coast and near the mouths of the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers are interested in it. The best places for lobsters are at Camden and Northport, as they are a long distance out of the way of the large steamers that ply between New-York and Portland, and which prevent the fishermen from setting their pots.

As an article of food the lobster is the most important of the crustacea, and has been known from the early ages of the world. The Spring lobster was the kind highly prized by the Romans, and to which they gave the name locusta. Latium was famous for its lobsters, and Athenæus, whose cook-book is the oldest in the world, mentions Apicius, a contemporary of Trajan, who spent much of his time at this place on account of its lobsters. When the fame of the Lybian lobsters reached his ears he sailed to Africa to luxuriate upon their delicate flesh, and arrived on the shores of that country only to be disappointed, for he found their meat, from which he expected such pleasure, to be greatly inferior to that on which he had feasted so luxuriously at Latium.

### Canal Funding Bill—Meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange was held last evening at the Exchange Building, Whitehall street, to take action on the bill now before the Legislature providing for the funding of Canal debt, in order to secure its passage through the House. The President, Mr. A. S. Jewell, called the meeting to order, and Mr. Francis D. Moulton was appointed Secretary. After reading the call, Mr. Moulton addressed the meeting and said that well-informed merchants knew so well that the Canal policy of the State of New-York has been against the commercial interests of the State and country, that he did not propose to discuss the question. They also knew that the Funding bill of 1870, which passed the Assembly with only seven dissenting votes, and which passed the Senate with a vote unanimous, was only defeated before the people because of the perfidy of those who promised to attend to the distribution of the ballots. The speaker would not stigmatize the action of those men, some of whom are on trial before the courts in consequence of their base betrayal of public interests. He only wished to direct serious attention to the fact that the passage of the Funding bill before the present Legislature is in danger, because some legislators are willing to give to their local and mercenary interests precedence over the great commercial interests of the State, and because these men find in the ignorance and indifference of others the truest allies of their opposition. It is, he said, necessary that this Exchange should make itself heard again on this important question, through the representation in Albany of its most effective and public-spirited men, and therefore he asked that a delegation from their body be appointed to see to it, that as the welfare of the State has once been sacrificed through perfidy, they shall not again suffer through ignorance or indifference, or at the hands of those whose legislative career has been distinguished only by purely mercenary motives or local interests.

After the close of Mr. Moulton's address, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Alex. E. Orr, of the firm of David Dows & Co., was unanimously adopted, and the under-named gentlemen appointed as committee:

*Resolved*, That the chair appoint a committee of five, of which Mr. Stark shall be chairman, who shall proceed immediately to Albany and represent the interests of the New-York Produce Exchange on the Canal Funding bill, at present on its final passage through the Legislature of this State.

Committee—L. J. N. Stark, Chairman; David Dows, Francis D. Moulton, Jesse Hoyt, M. M. Coob.

### Interruption of a Dog Fight—Punishing Rowdies.

On Friday afternoon, a crowd of about fifty roughs gathered at the house of a sporting character in Woodhaven, Long Island, to witness a dog fight, which was arranged some weeks since. The attendance was made up chiefly of New-York and Brooklyn rowdies, who ranged themselves around a pit in the rear room to witness the fight. Two roughs named respectively John Snooks, alias Kelly, and Geo. Saville, alias Sheffield George, conducted the fight. The police of East New-York received information of the affair, and Officers Heinrichs and Hayes forced an entrance and broke up the fight at an early stage. Snooks, Saville, and others were arrested and taken before Justice Gertum, who disposed of their cases as follows: Saville, $50 fine or ninety days in the Penitentiary; Snooks, $25 or sixty days; James Cassiday and Henry Bergen, $25 or sixty days; William Hawley, $17 or twenty-nine days imprisonment.

### Gen. Woodford's Cadetship.

The examination of the candidates for the naval cadetship in the gift of Gen. S. L. Woodford, Congressman from the Third District, was continued yesterday at the rooms of the Brooklyn Board of Education. After examining the answers of the candidates, seventeen names were struck from the list of competitors, and subsequently the number left was further reduced to four. Finally the field was left to Arthur B. Tracy and S. C. Partridge, and at the close the former was declared to be slightly ahead. Should the successful candidate fail to pass the examination of the surgeon, the appointment will be given to the second on the list. The former is sixteen years of age, resides at No. 64 Greene-avenue, and attends the New-York College. S. C. Partridge is fifteen years old, and resides at No. 46 Van Buren-street. He graduated from Public School No. 35, New-York, and now attends the Adelphi Academy.

### Objects of Art.

A fine collection of bronzes, old china, ancient mirrors and clocks, repousse metal-work, electrotype reproductions, &c., is on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms. Among the curiosities of the collection will be found a burgomaster's cradle, dating from the fifteenth century, curiously painted and ornamented; a very old chest of drawers, of Puritan times; some quaint Spanish peasant pottery; an old English rose-water dish; some ancient spoon cabinets inlaid with silver; a court cabinet of Queen Ann's time, and a table painted in Amsterdam at the time of the Mississippi bubble, bearing some interesting Dutch inscriptions. There are also some fine specimens of sgraffito and delft-ware, with a number of electrotype reproductions of objects in the Kensington Museum and the Louvre.

### The Brooklyn School Scandal.

Mr. W. N. Reid, late principal of Public School No. 13, Brooklyn, has been notified to appear before the Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education, on Tuesday, to prefer his charges against the local Board of School Trustees. The latter will also prefer their charges against Mr. Reid, and both sides will be investigated by a joint committee composed of five members of the Teachers' Committee and five citizens.

## MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventy-first, Col. Vose, will attend divine service, at 2 P. M. to-day, at Association Hall. The services will be conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. James L. Hall.

The date of the proposed reviews by the Commander in Chief of the National Guard, has been fixed for the First Division on the 3d of June, and for the Second Division on the 4th. The troops of the First Division will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of the column resting on Fifth-avenue as follows: The Second Brigade on West Ninth-street. Battery B on East Ninth-street. The Third Brigade on West Tenth-street. Batteries C and G on East Tenth-street. The First Brigade on West Eleventh-street. Battery K on East Eleventh-street. The artillery is assigned and will report as follows: Battery B to the Second Brigade. Batteries C and G to the Third Brigade. Battery K to the First Brigade. The Separate Troop Cavalry will report at Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth-street, at 4 o'clock P. M. The column will march at 4:30 o'clock P. M., the Separate Troop Cavalry leading, the brigade organizations in open column of companies, following in the order named, parading the artillery assigned to each in rear of the infantry, and the cavalry in the rear of the artillery. The line of march will be up Fifth-avenue to and through Fourteenth-street, to the point of review, which will be established on the plaza at the northern end of Union-square. To avoid unnecessary interference with the lines of travel, the following line of march will, as as nearly as possible, be observed after passing in review: Organizations whose armories are located on and above Fourteenth-street and west of Fifth-avenue, will continue through Seventeenth-street to and through Irving-place northward; all others will continue through Seventeenth-street to and through Third-avenue to their several armories.

The orders for a parade of the Second Division on the 27th inst. have been countermanded, and the same is ordered for Wednesday, the 4th prox., when the division will be reviewed by the Commander in Chief. The troops will be formed at 4:30 P. M., in deployed line, as follows: Fifth Brigade, on westerly side of Clinton-street, left resting on Atlantic-street. Eleventh Brigade, on westerly side of Clinton-street, right resting on Atlantic-street. Batteries A and B, artillery, and Separate Troop Cavalry, on Atlantic-street, right resting on Clinton-street. The line of march and point of review will be announced in subsequent orders.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory, West Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, at 7:30, in full uniform.

Decoration Day, Friday next, is a legal holiday. The ceremony of decorating the graves of departed comrades will be performed at Cypress Hills and other cemeteries. Appropriate exercises will take place in the evening at the Academy of Music. Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will deliver the address, and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, pronounce an oration. Contributions of money and gifts of flowers, plants, and shrubs will be thankfully received at the Head-quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 31 Union-square, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., and by the Treasurer, Post-office Box No. 704. The entire proceeds will be donated to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

A circular has been prepared by the National Rifle Association which is to be forwarded to every regimental commander in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, in which is incorporated a request that they forward to the Secretary, Capt. Geo. W. Wingate, No. 194 Broadway, New-York, the names of the proposed competitors in their respective commands. On receipt of their names a ticket will be sent through their commanding officer, to each competitor, which will entitle him to practice on Creedmoor Range every Wednesday and Saturday to date of match, without charge. This ticket will also state the hour he is to shoot and target he is to practice upon. This ticket must be produced on the day of the match, but may be transferred to another member of the same organization in case of an inability to attend. A circular will be issued at the same time to regular members of the association requesting the forwarding of their names to the Secretary, if they propose to compete, with all dispatch. By this means the association members can ascertain beforehand the hours for practice and targets to be used.

The Charlestown, Mass., Cadets, will be the guests of our Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments some time next month. They will be accompanied by Gilmore's Band, and will probably arrive here on the 18th.

The board appointed to select a breech-loader for the United States Army have decided on the Springfield system, and recommend its adoption. Ninety-nine arms of American manufacture were tested. The Chassepôt, Mauser, Werndt, Vetterlein, Martini-Henry, and the various needle-guns and their improvements were also subjected to careful experiment.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* says: Some of our contemporaries are wonderfully mystified on the subject of the repeal of the militia tax. There is no occasion for any misunderstanding of the law. The act of April 15, 1873, repeals all acts or parts of acts imposing a per capita tax upon persons liable to military duty. It, therefore, repeals the commutation tax of fifty cents, specified in the act of the 21st of April, 1868, for arms, accoutrements, and exercise, specified in the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, and also the exemption tax of fifty cents specified in the act of the 7th of April, 1870, to be levied on those liable to perform military service. But it does not repeal the per capita tax of not less than $1, authorized by the act of the 26th of March, 1864, for the purpose of meeting the bonds and obligations, or interest thereon, which any county, township, school directors or corporate authorities of any city, &c., may have given to pay bounties, or for the relief of the families of volunteers.

### The Seventh Regiment Encampment.

A committee from the Seventh Regiment, N. G., visited Babylon, L. I., yesterday, for the purpose of viewing a location for an encampment. The party consisted of Capt. Barrett, Adjt. Fitzgerald, Sergt. Baldwin, Mr. Steele, and others, including Col. Oakey, of the First Division Staff. They were met at Williamsburg by Mr. Lemuel S. Canfield, Superintendent of the South-side Railroad Company, and an old member of the Second Company, who chaperoned the party to Babylon. The day was a pleasant one, and the early morning ride on the cars proved very enjoyable, as the fields and woods were in their freshest and tenderest tints of green. At Babylon the committee were met by Mr. S. C. Smith, proprietor of the Watson House, and also by Mr. S. M. Kellinger, an old member of the Fifth Company and proprietor of the American Hotel. On arriving at the Watson House, the gentlemen ascended to the observatory, and took a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, including the proposed camp-ground. The location is a very fine one, quite near the village and railroad depot, and also within easy reach of the sea-beach on the Big Bay, where good bathing and fishing can be had at all times. There are five meadow fields tendered by Mr. Smith, each as large as Tompkins-square, and they are to be thrown into one. A better site for an encampment could not be imagined, for the land is as level as a barn floor, and quite dry, being on high ground. Water is plenty, and of excellent quality, while the village of Babylon is so handily reached from the City that the men can devote two or three days, even if they cannot spare a whole week. The railroad company and hotel-keepers have also made liberal offers in order to lessen the expenses, so that, all things considered, it was no wonder that the committee were unanimous in adopting a favorable report on the question of a Babylon encampment. A pleasant time at the Watson House, and the enjoyment of hospitalities at the hands of Mr. Kellinger, ended the day, and the party returned home well pleased with their visit. The encampment will be held in July, and cannot fail to be a success.

### Death from Fright.

Yesterday afternoon Edward Burke, aged five and a half years, residing at No. 139 West Twenty-eighth-street, was knocked down, at Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, by a team and truck driven by Thomas McGrath. The child was taken to the West Thirtieth-street Police-station and died in less than an hour. Police Surgeon Satterlee examined the child and found that he was only slightly bruised. Death, in the opinion of the surgeon, resulted from fright. The driver of the truck is under arrest.

### The New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad.

Parties prominently identified with the interests of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad were, during most of the afternoon yesterday, in consultation at No. 111 Liberty-street, concerning the best plan to put the road in a good financial condition. It seems quite certain that George Opdyke will become President of this railroad, and it is understood that he is willing to assist it materially if certain conditions are complied with. The new Board of Directors is not yet agreed upon. Should the plan of reorganization as at present conceived succeed, the road will be speedily completed and through traffic opened to New-York from Oswego. The trouble into which the road has fallen is ascribed chiefly to the difficulty in raising money upon the securities of a new railroad enterprise; yet the interest upon the bonds has been met, although a small number were "left over" for a day or two at the beginning of the present month. Considerable interest is felt in business circles regarding the result of the present conference, as the bonds are held in large numbers in this City, and the success of the enterprise will open a new through route from the North and West to New-York.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, May 24.

A resolution was adopted to print the proceedings in the Barnard impeachment trial, and also in the trials of McCunn, Prindle, and Curtis.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill to increase the number of directors of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to authorize life or fire insurance, trust or loan companies or savings banks, of New-York or Kings Counties, to invest in the bonds of the town of Peekskill, issued for water-works purposes.

Mr. Madden reported the Gilbert Elevated Railway amended bill complete.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Supply bill.

An amendment, moved by Mr. Johnson, fixing the time for the County Treasurer to pay taxes to the Controller, one-half on the 15th of April and one-half on the 1st of May, each year, was adopted.

Mr. Benedict moved to increase the appropriation for the new Capitol from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Lost.

On motion of Mr. J. Wood, $1,000 was inserted for Gen. W. S. Fullerton for recruiting volunteers for the late war.

Mr. J. Wood moved to strike out the item of $35,000 to Henry Rankin, the sum allowed him by the State Commissioners for the destruction of his cattle afflicted with rinderpest.

Mr. A. P. Wood sustained the motion, saying the case had been improperly defended on the part of the State.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Johnson moved to insert $50,000 to the trustees of the Soldiers' Home in New-York, to procure a site for that institution.

Mr. Lewis moved $2,000 to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Legislative Committee appointed to meet with the committee of the United States Senate on the subject of water communication from the West to the East. Lost.

Mr. Johnson moved to reconsider the vote taken last night, striking out the appropriation of $36,000 to Weed, Parsons & Co. for printing. Carried, and the clause was restored.

Mr. Lewis moved to restore the item of $14,900 to Weed, Parsons & Co., for the book known as *Barnes' Condensed Insurance Report.*

Mr. Lord moved an amendment, providing that the Governor appoint a committee to inquire whether it would not be expedient to suspend the work on the Elmira Reformatory. Lost. The report, on motion, was then carried.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, $5,000 was inserted to pay the expenses of the committee to meet with the United States Senate Committee, with regard to transportation. The bill was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Mr. Harrower offered a resolution that a commission be appointed by the Governor to make a full investigation of the management of the building of the Elmira Reformatory, and to report to the next Legislature. Adopted.

Adjourned till 7 P. M. Monday.

### The Division of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey.

The meeting of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Burlington, N. J., is likely to be one of more than usual interest, on account of the prospective division of the diocese. The question came up at the last meeting, but the matter was dropped, as it was understood that Bishop Odenheimer was opposed to the movement. A committee was, however, appointed to consider the advisability of the change, the committee consisting of Rev. Joseph A. Smith, Rev. Dr. Boggs, and Messrs. Daniel Dodd and J. P. Garthwaite. What measures the committee will report are unknown. Those, however, who are in favor of the creating of a new diocese claim that the present one is too large and that its duties are so heavy that Bishop Odenheimer needs assistance. Those who oppose the movement claim that Bishop Odenheimer is now in the prime of life; that the boundaries of the diocese are the natural ones, and its limits small; that the income of the Episcopal fund is too small for even one Bishop's support, and utterly insufficient for the support of two Bishops; and that the present incumbent has not asked for a division, and indeed seems opposed to it.

In case of a division Dr. Abercrombie, now of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, and formerly of Rahway, will probably be made Bishop of the new diocese.

### George Francis Train—His Petition to the Court.

Mr. William F. Howe, counsel for George Francis Train, filed in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the necessary petition for the latter's discharge from confinement as a lunatic. The petition is signed and sworn to by Train, and, in addition to other formal matter, declares that he is of sound mind; that his further detention would be a "gross, wicked, and cruel injustice;" that he is a person of liberal education, liberal attainments and great mental capacity and power; that he owns in Omaha real estate of the value of $1,000,000; in Council Bluffs, $100,000; at Columbus, Nebraska, $5,000; owns a claim against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $1,000,000; had a patent right known as the "Patent Trammel Railway," for the Kingdom of Great Britain; is the President of a large moneyed corporation known as the "Credit Foncier of America," in which some sixty leading capitalists of the United States are interested with him; that his signature is required almost daily to papers forming the business transactions of the company, but is now prevented from signing by reason of the verdict pronouncing him insane; that if not released from the effect of such verdict a committee will be appointed to manage his estate and extract large compensation therefor. He therefore prays for for an investigation as to his sanity with a view to his release from confinement and the consequences of the verdict.

To this are added certificates from Dr. Nealis and Warden Johnson as to Train's perfect sanity and harmlessness. The case will come before the court to-morrow.

## LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 24.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Ruth E. Dean *vs.* The Ætna Life Insurance Company; case and amendments settled.

*By Judge Fancher.*

Trimble, &c., *vs.* Bohn et al.; reference ordered to compute, &c.

In the matter of the application of Brown to remove his pendens; motion to cancel his pendens denied, with $10 costs.

Lane *vs.* Man; reference ordered to compute, &c.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* McCunn et al., (eight suits;) judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Evelyn Soecchi *vs.* Ernst Soecchi; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to the plaintiff, and the suggestions of the referee as to alimony adopted.

Tracy et al. *vs.* Tracy et al.; judgment in partition ordered.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to widening and straightening Broadway, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

*By Judge Barrett.*

McKee *vs.* Mott; leave to serve answer is granted on payment within five days of $10 costs of this motion, and stipulating to accept notice of trial for June Circuit, &c.

Pollock et al. *vs.* Miller et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 24.

*By Judge Curtis.*

Reade et al. *vs.* Waterhouse; order that clerk pay to Albert Smith the money deposited Oct. 28, 1872.

Simmons et al. *vs.* Lyons; order allowing further bill of costs and amendment of judgment.

Stickles *vs.* Gillies; order that clerk cancel plaintiff's bond.

Drummond *vs.* Carleton; order of reference.

Whittaker, Jr. *vs.* Stebbins et al.; order staying proceedings until decision of the appeal, &c.

Ostrom *vs.* Ritter; order abating action unless the same be continued within nine months. (Section 121 of the Code.)

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MAY 24.

*By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.*

Leonard *vs.* Crowe, Campbell et al. *vs.* Kimball, Godchild *vs.* Aaron, Kreischer *vs.* The United States Warehouse Company, Zuhn *vs.* Howland, Cordts *vs.* Eisler, Powers *vs.* Kalbfleisch, Cowen *vs.* O'Brien, Federson *vs.* Gessler, Wing *vs.* Lee; judgments affirmed by default.

Loam *vs.* Chrystelier, Stewart *vs.* Gainerves, Rogers *vs.* Fredericks, Clark *vs.* Archer, Plant *vs.* Betts, Homan *vs.* The Bowery Savings Bank; judgments reversed.

Blackman *vs.* Lakey, Kelly *vs.* McCrum, Crewe *vs.* Ferris, Wasser *vs.* Heathcote Drew *vs.* Sherman, Balfe *vs.* Traver, Bese et al. *vs.* Alfred Bliss Manufacturing Company, Kroehler *vs.* Wallack, Bowne *vs.* Le Baron, The Bund Sorgenfreid *vs.* Dutcher, Hogan *vs.* Mathes; judgments affirmed.

Dilger *vs.* Fieneyer, Jester *vs.* Abrahams; judgments reversed.

Blessing *vs.* Farrington; appeal dismissed.

Smith *vs.* Pruhn; judgment reduced to $8 48, and affirmed for that amount.

Livingston *vs.* Zuhn; judgment reversed, so far as same directs judgment absolute for defendant.

Murray *vs.* Clark and Seaman; motion for liberty to go to Court of Appeals granted.

Knapp *vs.* Weiser; judgment affirmed for $95, and reversed as to balance.

Brown *vs.* New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; judgment reversed, and motion for new trial granted.

In the matter of the estate of George F. Cooledge; order reversed without prejudice.

The Court has adjourned to the first Monday in June, when further decisions will be rendered in other cases argued during the present term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 24.

*By Judge Robinson.*

In the matter of Michael Casey, an imprisoned debtor; order for assignment, and discharge denied.

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1873.

**The New-York Times.**

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With the first indication that the end of the Modoc war is near at hand comes a rumor of impending Indian troubles in Nevada, but based only on an excited council, the presence of some strange savages, and the fact that the Indians have provided themselves plentifully with ammunition. It seems that so long as an Indian exists we must expect every Summer to be disturbed by risings of more or less consequence, and if the settlers generally are as accommodating as those at Spruce Mountain, from whence the latest trouble is reported, the advantage will at the start be with the savages. In this case, when the settlers became alarmed and sought to provide themselves with ammunition to meet the expected foray, they found that the Indians had bought up all the powder in the settlement a few days before, thus leaving the whites defenseless. At this distance it seems stupid for the inhabitants of an isolated settlement, surrounded by disaffected Indians, to permit them to buy powder. The imprudence in this case may lead to several murders, or even to protracted Indian hostilities. In no case can the settlers be certain that they can supply their savage neighbors with arms and ammunition with entire safety to themselves.

What are we to do with the Modocs who have voluntarily given themselves up to Gen. DAVIS? The order went out from Washington weeks ago that the entire band should be exterminated. Is this order to be put in force against those who have surrendered? Whatever course Gen. DAVIS and his superiors may take, they will be sure to incur the virtuous denunciation of such partisan sheets as the *World*, and such Ishmaelites as the *Tribune*. To hang the Modocs who have surrendered will be called a cruel butchery. To spare them will be stigmatized as a weak and wavering policy. Now the course to be taken would seem quite clear to those who value at their true worth the criticisms of unscrupulous politicians. If any of the Modocs now in Gen. DAVIS' camp are guilty of the murder of Gen. CANBY and his companions, they should be tried and hung. If any of them can prove their innocence of that crime, their lives should be spared. The order to exterminate the band so long as they were in the field, was justifiable in the circumstances. To put to death indiscriminately the Modocs who have now laid down their arms, would be to draw no distinction between the murderers of CANBY and the less guilty of Capt. JACK'S warriors.

Gov. NOYES properly said in his speech when renominated, that the Republican Party "has had control of things in Ohio for the last sixteen years, and no man has been able to find any evidence of fraud, corruption, or mismanagement." The Democratic Press is unable to deny a fact so creditable, but the Cincinnati *Enquirer* wants to know how it is the taxes have increased from $8,000,000 in 1855 to $25,000,000 in 1873. The obvious answer to the question is that it is due to the changes in the condition of the country which resulted from putting down the Democratic rebellion. Democrats are very fond of citing the cost of government before and since the war as a proof of Republican rascality, but they are always careful to omit mention of the war itself. This argument having been used in two Presidential campaigns without effect, may as well be dropped.

Now that all the facts have become known concerning the reported deaths from cholera on the steamer *John Kilgour*, while en route from New-Orleans up the Mississippi River, the cases do not appear to have had any of the well-known symptoms of genuine Asiatic cholera. These cases have, however, caused considerable excitement in the West, and the fright should be put to some use by inciting the authorities to put the cities in good sanitary condition. While there is no evidence that we have or may expect cholera, the weather yesterday was a reminder that it is not improbable we may have a very hot Summer, and we may therefore properly inquire whether the City is prepared for it. We have full confidence that the new Board of Health will do all that is possible to get the City into proper sanitary condition, but the cleaning of streets having been unwisely left to the Board of Police, that most important matter is entirely out of the hands of the proper authorities. It is quite certain that the streets are not now in a state that warrants us to expect immunity from the perils of even ordinarily hot weather, and the Board of Police should take immediate steps to increase the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau.

If the Board of Education does not wish to take the risk of falling under the suspicion that it is controlled by evil influences, action should be taken at the next meeting in regard to the salaries and number of its officials other than teachers. Some time ago we showed that $22,633 per annum might be saved by properly reducing the salaries of the clerk and auditor, and doing away with the sinecures of physician, counsel, and several clerks. This sum does not appear to be large, but it is worse than wasted, as nearly all of it goes into the pockets of men who obtained office during the ascendency of TWEED, which means that they got it by favor of TWEED. The board must act promptly in this affair, and it must also do something decisive as to the choice of a clerk. If it is intended to keep the present incumbent, let the board have the courage to select him. The long postponement of a final decision in these important matters is not advancing the Commissioners in public respect.

Among the visitors at Police Headquarters, yesterday, we find GEO. G. BARNARD, ALEX. FREAR, and HARRY GENET. As the sequel to a long and arduous struggle for reform, a result like this is, to say the least, not encouraging. If it is true that a man may be known by the company he keeps, the Mayor's pet Commissioner is not likely to be congenial society for that functionary's late ardent supporters—the Committee of Seventy. We may presume, by the way, that the estimable gentlemen composing that body have not yet been informed of CHARLICK'S appointment, or consider it a proper one, as we have not heard of their entering any formal protest against it.

### The Crisis in France.

The long-expected crisis in the affairs of France has come at last. A fortnight ago there was a genuine panic among the Legitimists following the success at the polls of Communists like MM. BARODET and RANC. Timid people who were erecting new houses gave orders to their builders to suspend operations, others who had ordered new furniture caused the orders to be countermanded, and available cash was being furtively collected for transmission to safe-keeping in England. The election of the Socialist Deputies from Paris and Lyons had fairly revived the Red spectre again, and the Republic, "democratic and social," was supposed to be on the point of re-establishment. For this state of things M. THIERS was held to be solely to blame. He had bid for the support of the Gambettists in that celebrated message of his, and though he had at intervals seemed disposed to lean upon the Right for support, and to allow them to dictate his future policy, he had of late filled vacancies in his Cabinet by men of unquestionably Radical sympathies, and seemed finally to have made up his mind to stake the existence of his régime upon the definitive proclamation of the Republic. Hence, the Conservative majority of the Assembly were compelled to recognize the fact that the hour had come for them either to stand by their principles or to desert them forever. The President could no longer govern, and apparently would not if he could, through the even balance of parties. The *pacte* of Bordeaux had by sheer force of circumstances come to an end; the provisional order of things was doomed, and the question had boldly to be faced, What was to succeed it?

The political scene in France has shifted so quickly during the last four weeks that it may be worth while to trace the change a little more in detail. During the existence of the present Assembly, elections have been held at six different times to fill vacancies in the representative body. On each occasion the verdict of the people has been the same; the triumph of thoroughly Republican candidates has been almost unbroken. Great significance was attached to the vote of Paris on April 27, because the capital still exerts much of its old power over the political thought of France, and because M. THIERS, in his oversanguine way, made the blunder of throwing the entire weight of his influence in favor of the moderate Republican, M. REMUSAT, as opposed to the Communist ex-Mayor of Lyons, M. BARODET. On May 11 Lyons had an opportunity of echoing the voice of the capital, and of returning the compliment paid to the late head of its dispossessed municipality. Paris took up the very advanced Lyonese politician so that M. THIERS might have no excuse for misunderstanding its dissatisfaction with the existing provisional order of things, and the necessity for entering upon a line of policy more decidedly Republican than heretofore. Lyons took from the capital a still more pronounced radical than it gave Paris, by electing M. RANC, who had been a member of the Revolutionary Government during the second siege of Paris, and who has escaped being either shot or transported, like most of his associates, mainly because he ceased to be a leader of the Commune before the commission of its worst excesses.

The colleague elected for this Communist Deputy is a man whose Republicanism is equally pronounced. In two other departments where elections were held on the same day, the result was an equally decided victory for the Radical Left. In the remaining department, in which a vacancy was filled on May 11, a coalition of the partisans of NAPOLEON IV. and HENRY V. succeeded in electing, by a narrow majority, a declared Bonapartist. The return of four Deputies out of five, pledged to demand the immediate dissolution of the Assembly and the definitive proclamation of the Republic, was not likely, in view of similar electoral results that had preceded it, to be without its influence on the policy of the Government. The debate which has occupied the Assembly during the last few days was the beginning of the battle which must be fought over issues on which the majority of the French people have one opinion, and the majority of their nominal representatives have another. The division which has ended that debate shows that the monarchical parties are as determined as ever to resist the obvious tendency of public opinion, while their action in following up their victory by the election of Gen MACMAHON as President proves that they are prepared, if need be, to throw France into civil conflict for the purpose of proving that the Assembly is wiser than the nation from which it derives its powers.

Looking at the struggle from this distance it would seem that the Conservatives have chosen their ground badly. Certain Government measures were on the point of being introduced, which, under the existing conditions of French parties, were likely to meet with formidable opposition. These bills relate to the constitution of the Second Chamber, which is to receive and transmit the powers of the present Assembly to its successor; to the reform of the electoral law, by requiring a year's residence as the qualification of a voter; to the formation of electoral districts, and to the transmission of the powers of the President. It is a task utterly beyond human ingenuity or wisdom to devise laws on such subjects which will be thoroughly satisfactory to any but a small section of the French Assembly. The Conservatives would undoubtedly have thought them too liberal, and the Radicals would as certainly have considered them much too conservative. Had the Right merely left the Government to indicate its programme and to invite action upon it, they would probably have found themselves, as they have frequently done before, enabled to defeat these proposals by the aid of the extreme section of the opposite wing of the Assembly, and so have perpetuated the provisional order of things which they so evidently desired.

We can hardly doubt that the struggle which has been precipitated through the fears of the reactionary party in the Assembly will terminate in a great Republican triumph. France of 1873 is not the France of 1849, and MACMAHON is neither a possible successor to the rôle of Prince-President LOUIS BONAPARTE, nor, to seek another analogy, to the rôle of Gen. MONK. The Assembly is sovereign it is true, and can, if it pleases, declare HENRI V. King of France to-morrow. But the 368 deputies who united in accepting the resignation of President THIERS as final are united in nothing save their fears of a socialist Republic. Half of them may believe in the pretensions of the Comte DE CHAMBORD, but the remainder are divided between the adherents of the Orleans succession and the restoration of the BONAPARTES. Then the 339 Republican deputies constitute a very solid and powerful minority. They have it in their power, by abstaining from all participation in the further proceedings of the Assembly, to make that body neither constituent nor sovereign, and thus to force on the general election, which must inevitably result in the return of a compact Republican majority. Meanwhile, MACMAHON and his troops may be trusted to keep the peace. More than this we do not believe that the French Army as now constituted will do. To expect it to give its implicit adhesion to either Imperialist, Legitimist, or Orleanist candidate, without the preliminary of an appeal to the popular vote, is to rely blindly on the analogies of French history. The Republic exists in spite of the Assembly, and the trial of strength which has been forced upon it will, if we mistake not, result in evolving from the existing political chaos a popular government, stronger, more self-reliant, and more stable than any that France has yet seen.

### Hints to the New Board of Education.

The new Board of Education has thus far been acting with discretion and energy in its important field. A subject will come up before it very speedily which demands judicious treatment. Till the last year there has always been in the management of our public schools a somewhat different theory from that which prevails in what may be called the most intellectual part of the country—the New-England States. In those States it has been recognized from the beginning of their history that a teacher accomplishes more and a child learns better by both being allowed a very considerable vacation. In the public schools and colleges of Massachusetts and Connecticut, there are usually some three vacations in the course of the year—the Winter-holidays, a fortnight in Spring, and a long Summer vacation. This made altogether nearly three months' rest during the year. In England and on the Continent the vacations are even longer. It is well understood now by all managers of education that a teacher's work is not and ought not to be a mere routine, but that it demands life, energy and invention. To secure these, a rest from brain-work for two or three months and a change of air and scene are invaluable. The trustees of the New-England schools understand that the teachers are worth more to them for their holidays. Their work is fresher and more efficient. The best schools in all countries allow their teachers a good holiday.

On the other side, parents see that their children do much better brain-work by limiting its duration, and that a child who attends school nine months in the year will really accomplish more in the long run, and be better fitted for life, than one who works from one year's end to the other. Even half-time day-schools are held now by many authorities on education to be better for the children than full time, and long vacations are thought now indispensable to form a good physique and a healthy brain. The theory in the New-York public schools has always been different, and the difference may account for the somewhat more mechanical and routine-like method of teaching which has prevailed here. Our teachers did not have so much vacation as in other parts of the country, and therefore did poorer work. None of the schools of the City have ever enjoyed a "Spring vacation." The Winter holidays have been short, and the Summer vacation often cut down to five or six weeks. In our peculiar climate it is probably desirable to throw the vacation into the Summer. After the hot weather fairly opens here, say in the middle of June, every one knows who is familiar with the public schools that no work is done in them that is of the least value. The teachers are worn out and oppressed by the heat. The children are weakened and nervous by their long confinement in school and the extreme temperature, so that whatever is done in the schools is a mere form and ceremony. When July begins our public-school children might as well be on the parks for any intellectual benefit they obtain. A vacation from the first week of July to the second week of September would benefit both teachers and scholars. This customary New-England vacation was tried last year by our schools with good effect, and we trust will be repeated this year.

Before the schools break up there is one practical matter which we trust will be attended to by the Board of Health. It is well known that in the families whose children attend the public schools, a large number of infants perish every Summer from that pestilence of New-York, cholera infantum. We have published, recently, a very sensible list of instructions to poor parents in regard to preventing this disease, prepared by Dr. JACOBI. Why could not the Board of Health cause a little schedule of similar practical directions to be printed, showing exactly what measures each mother should take to prevent or cure this terrible disease, and then distribute this tract through the public schools at the opening of Summer? Dr. STEPHEN SMITH'S experience in this matter will be invaluable, and a simple, clear paper prepared by him, and thus scattered through the tenement-houses of the City, might save thousands of lives. There is nothing that the poor need so much as instruction in regard to the prevention of children's diseases, and the best channel of reaching the families of the laboring classes, is, undoubtedly, the public school. If with this, some means could be provided to the children of our public schools for securing bathing facilities in the Summer months, and for obtaining occasional excursions to the country, we feel that more would be done in preventing disease and pestilence, and in raising the standard of public health, than by any amount of medical aid afterward.

### A Master of Villainy.

The high cost of living, and, more, the competitive rage for extravagant living, are inducing, both in the United States and England, a ratio of crimes against property among the educated classes which is on the increase, and has become a serious and characteristic evil of the times. Where a large fraction of a community live habitually beyond their means, the expedient of theft, forgery, or embezzlement seems, for a calculable number, to be simply a question of time. Mr. BUCKLE would, at all events, have undertaken to estimate the proportion, and would probably have come very near it. The crimes of the upper classes are becoming, in truth, so deplorably frequent that they cease to attract that peculiar attention which was once inevitable. We have before us a list of clergymen, lawyers, professors, officers of banks, and other financial agents who within a year have committed penal offenses, and the catalogue is an appalling one. In the great majority of these cases the temptation to wrong has sprung directly from the simple fact that the guilty party has been spending more money than he could earn. In the first place, his neighbor's wife has been more expensively dressed than his own, his neighbor's table more richly served, his neighbor's equipage has cast his modest turn-out into the shade. He has reasoned himself, little by little, into the idea that it was necessary for his "position" not to be outshone in this manner. He, too, he becomes persuaded, ought to live in a "certain way." To turn the thought to act becomes the dream of his life. The great thing to get is opportunity. He begins by straining himself desperately with overwork. Trace out the history of nine out of ten of the defaulters and forgers, and you will find this a part of it. The ambition and vanity that lead to the crime have had previous expression in savage struggles with fortune. The struggles have caused exhaustion, weariness of body and spirit, perhaps rage and despair, but—such in these days is the too common experience—have not brought success. By and by comes the "opportunity" in another shape. The shape is that of temptation, powerful in proportion to the weakened force of the victim. Almost always what he takes is to be replaced. Whether securities from a safe, the cash belonging to a friend, or the forged paper put up as collateral for a "margin," the intention is to restore the property at the earliest possible moment. The moment does not come, and ruin is the consequence. It seldom occurs, however, that the ruin is posthumous.

In most of the cases lately recorded exposure and opprobrium have come like an avalanche to overwhelm the living offender; but some times craft, or luck, make it otherwise. In the English town of Ross, in Herefordshire, an instance has just come to light which has created the utmost surprise and indignation. A young solicitor named JOHN HENRY SKYRME succeeded a few years ago to the extensive business of a Mr. HOOPER. SKYRME was trusted implicitly by the whole neighborhood. Squires, yeomanry, shop-keepers, vied with each other in pouring business into his office, and trusting their funds for safety and investment in his hands. He had the letting of many houses and landed estates, and in the absence of owners, large balances lay with him uncalled for. Meanwhile he was one of the best-liked of men. He was supposed to be very rich, and lived in a handsome, luxurious style. Married to a young wife whom he tenderly loved, his expenses were largely increased by the costly elegance with which he insisted on surrounding her. He was one of the most respected people of the place, "open-handed and open-hearted, generous to a fault, accessible and pleasant, frank, open, and simple." Such was the impression he made on the community of Ross, and this he had kept up for years. But on the 26th of April he was found dead in his bed. It was supposed that he had died of apoplexy. The deepest sympathy was felt and shown for his wife and family. Amid profound manifestations of feeling from all classes his body was consigned to the grave. All the shops were closed in the town. All the local dignitaries joined in the funeral procession. All the newspapers published long and laudatory obituaries. But almost before the grave had closed over SKYRME'S remains an abrupt and mysterious revulsion swept through the town.

It now appears that this man was one of the coolest, most elaborate, and most wholesale swindlers that even our time, with all its affluence of villainy, has yet produced. Forgeries of his have turned up of astounding character. Half the people who trusted him are ruined. Those who gave him money to put out on mortgage got their mortgages—but the instruments were forged. Even brother attorneys were cheated in this way. Purchases of property were managed in the same fashion. Twenty people, who have believed themselves owners of mansions and estates, now find their deeds are shams. On the day of his death SKYRME'S banking account was overdrawn to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars. Nearly every tradesman in Ross proves to be a heavy loser. What is most astonishing is that the man kept up so long. Not a whisper affecting his credit or fame seems to have been heard until the whole black story burst, like a thunderclap from a clear sky, upon the community. It is now currently believed that to poison, and not apoplexy, is to be assigned the man's death. He was one of those, it seems, who was resolved at all hazards and all costs to live in a "certain way;" he did so—and he has his reward. Nothing but the failure of an important bank of deposit could have caused such wide-spread misery as has SKYRME'S unparalleled rascalities; and his tomb is loaded with the execrations of all those with whom he had lived for years in affectionate intercourse. It is trite, and perhaps idle, to dwell on the lesson and the warning of all this. The mere story, in its own mournful impressiveness, can hardly be bettered as an homily, and so, without comment, it may wisely be left to stand.

### Charlick.

Mr. CHARLICK is to be the governing spirit of the new Police Commission. How, then, may we expect the Police Department to be governed? To answer this question it is only necessary to consider the manner in which CHARLICK has managed the railroad which he has owned for many years. As he manages his railroad, so, doubtless, will he manage the department which Mayor HAVEMEYER has committed to his clutches.

The Long Island Railroad has long been an example of parsimonious and stupid mismanagement. But one express and one accommodation train run the entire length of the road each day. Residents along the eastern division of the road, at stations where the express does not stop, have, therefore, but one train per day by which they can reach the City. Those who live in the neighborhood of the City have but little better accommodations. Between Jamaica and New-York, CHARLICK runs but seven trains daily. The North Shore Road, since it was rescued from the hands of CHARLICK, runs twenty-two trains daily from New-York to Whitestone, and has consequently built up all the villages along its route. CHARLICK, on the contrary, by his parsimonious conduct, has blighted the prosperity of towns like Jamaica by rendering it nearly impossible for their residents to do business in New-York.

The equipment of the Long Island Railroad is an outrage upon the public. The passenger cars are built in the cheapest possible manner, are wretchedly ventilated, and are provided with the old-fashioned and dangerous couplings. In Winter they are heated—when heated at all—by miserable stoves, and lighted with dirty oil-lamps. Of course CHARLICK declines to incur the expense of safety brakes, or of fences—his road being left open to every wandering cow who chooses to graze on the grass between the sleepers. Recently he has attempted to make the Long Island Railroad a route for travel to and from Boston, and has actually put a few decently built and equipped cars on the Boston train. This train, however, is of little use to residents along the road, who are forced to put up with cars such as are better fitted for cattle than for human beings. The station-houses provided by the munificent CHARLICK are for the most part wretched sheds, while at many stations there is nothing more than an open platform. The trains run slowly and irregularly, and on the Sag Harbor branch of the road there is no telegraph by which the location of belated trains can be indicated.

Now, a man who is too miserly to incur the cost of providing the people of Long Island with a decent railroad, even when it is certain that the expense would be an investment that would ultimately yield a handsome return, is hardly the man to manage a great and costly department like that of the Police. A man who has for years been utterly deaf to all remonstrances from the ill-used people, whose only mode of communication with the City is the Long Island Railroad, and who treats with cynical contempt the public opinion of three counties, is surely not fit to protect the people of New-York from thieves and ruffians. There is, probably, no man in the country who is so thoroughly hated and despised by the people of Long Island as is OLIVER CHARLICK, among whom it has long been a maxim that it is impossible to libel CHARLICK. What greater insult could Mayor HAVEMEYER put upon his betrayed fellow-citizens than to compel them to intrust the safety of their lives and property to this man? If there is anything in regard to this notorious person that is thoroughly well known, it is his complete incapacity to manage a line of railroad ninety-four miles in length. If he is not fit to manage the Long Island Road, is he fit to manage the police?

## SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

### Theatrical.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

Two new plays have been acted this week at our theatres. "Madelein Morel," produced at the Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday, is extremely well played, and, so far as scenes and furniture go, beautifully equipped. No piece of the season at this house has offered so many strong names, and there is no instance in the cast of an actor being overweighed by his character. The opening dialogues are rather too long and diffuse, but the interest is afterward well-sustained, and Mr. Daly shows his usual tact and appreciation for the taste of his public in the changes and amplifications he has made in Mosenthal's text. Our decided objection to the plot and drift of this play was recorded on Wednesday, and is confirmed by reflection. If it were desired to injure the stage by putting weapons into the hands of its foes, no surer way could be devised than that of offering pieces like "Madelein Morel." The palliation of vice, wrought through devising, for theatrical use, exceptional circumstances to group about and urge us to forgive if not admire a particular instance of sin, and thus of leading to a general application weakening and injurious to the moral sense, ought to be reprobated by every true friend of the drama. The tendency of such a play as "Madelein Morel" is as palpably to increase by condoning sexual immorality as that of "Paul Clifford" or "Jack Sheppard" is to promote forging or till-tapping. Besides, there is a more special objection to this Fifth-avenue drama. Several of the female characters are supposed to be theatrical performers. Now, the text implies in the most unmistakable manner that these actresses of the *dramatis personæ* are loose women. It is all very well to say that these persons are intended to be exceptional, and not typical of a class; the great mass of the audience accept them in the latter sense and in no other. We have been accustomed, in common with most rational supporters of the stage, to protest against certain sweeping denunciations, mainly current, as we have supposed, with the ignorant and bigoted, and leveled against the females of a profession which has been graced by some of the purest and noblest of women; but if the stage itself is to be made the vehicle of such implicit denunciations, the task of defense will apparently become difficult indeed. "Madelein Morel" seems to have been put together in this regard to undeceive those who have held to the prejudice that a woman may be an actress and still be chaste and respectable. We should regret very much to be persuaded that our former belief on this delicate subject was a mistaken one, and still more if the theatre could be made the instrument for dispelling the illusion. But even in the humblest of callings people are wise enough not to cry stinking fish; and, were we to accept the worst construction "Madelein Morel" would thrust on us, we should admire the sagacity of the playwright (supposing him really to have the interest of the stage at heart) as little as the lewdness he describes. We have not been surprised to hear that the houses to see "Madelein Morel" have been very good indeed. That is a circumstance for which the public is responsible—the Press having fairly and generally done its duty in the premises—and which the public must therefore reconcile with its self-respect as best it may..... At the Union-square Theatre Mrs. Shook's piece "Without a Heart," has been repeated nightly to good houses. Much improvement has been effected since the first night, and the action of the play is now much more smooth and satisfactory. Miss Maud Granger, the débutante of Wednesday, will prove a decided acquisition to the Metropolitan stage. The part she acts in "Without a Heart," does not by its nature call for, or, indeed, admit of the portrayal of the tender and sympathetic emotions. To be a fine actress, nevertheless, a woman must be born *with* a heart, and Miss Granger plays *Martha Dobson* well enough to leave us in doubt as to her claims on this interesting point. We can speak of her endowments otherwise with more confidence. She has an uncommonly good stage presence, easy action, a remarkably telling voice, and—rare gift or accomplishment for a novice—looks at people when they talk to her, and shows clearly that she thinks of what they say. The usual habit of tyros is to limit this species of attention to their own speeches and "business," and to let their companions take care of themselves. Miss Granger in this, and in other ways, shows the effect of good training on good natural abilities. Whether the young lady has power to cope with other and more exacting rôles than that of *Martha Dobson*, remains to be seen. Her future will depend much on her resolution and industry. The strength to resist the poison of flattery, and to construe rightly the plaudits of the ignorant and the interested, are of hardly less moment in a case like hers, than dramatic talent itself.....Mr. Daly has extended the duration of Mr. Fechter's engagement at the Grand Opera-house, and additional evidences of the artist's talent are promised us. On June 2, we learn, "The Corsican Brothers" will be given, with Mr. Fechter in the dual rôle he has already filled with so much impressiveness.....A thorough revision of the pantomime at Niblo's is announced for to-morrow evening. Lulu's marvelous jumps will, however, continue to be the principal attraction of the performance.....Mr. W. H. Whalley will, to-morrow night, commence an engagement at Wood's Museum. "Captain Jack, or the Modoc War" is to be the new play.

### Musical.

MR. WIENIAWSKI'S CONCERT.

Mr. Henri Wieniawski, the eminent violinist, is to bid farewell to his New-York admirers on Friday evening next. The leave-taking will be effected in a concert which promises to be particularly attractive, but of the details of which we must reserve an enumeration. A recital of Beethoven's Septet is mentioned already among the elements of the programme, and Mme. de Ruyther and Mlle. Draudil are, with other artists, to appear.

MR. RUBINSTEIN'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Anton Rubinstein sailed for Europe at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, aboard the steamship Donau. Of his last performance in public a notice appeared in these columns Friday morning. On Friday afternoon, however, Mr. Rubinstein kindly contributed his co-operation to a matinée concert for the benefit of Mlle. de Passardi, at whose disposal Mr. Joel R. Wolfe, of No. 305 Fifth-avenue, generously placed his *salons*. Probably the most fashionable, and certainly the most fascinating, audience the pianist has played before in this City enjoyed the result of his efforts. Messrs. Bergner, Schiever, and Herman, Mlles. Liebhart, de Passardi, and Henne were also listened to. In connection with a reference to Mr. Rubinstein's departure, we may here mention, although not given to the publication of gossip in relation to artists, that the gentleman received about $46,000 in gold during his engagement. All his expenses were defrayed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Gulager, Mr. Mills, Mr. Remmerts, and other artists, will take part in a concert for the benefit of Mr. Raden, to occur at Robinson Hall, on Friday evening next.....Mr. John F. Morgan, having been ordered to the Pacific coast because of ill-health, is to profit soon by a complimentary concert. Mr. Henry Carter is to succeed Mr. Morgan as organist at Trinity Church.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. LE VERT'S READINGS.

Among the entertainments lately introduced to vary the usual diversions of society that of the private reading—"private," although tickets are paid for for the benefit of the reader—seems to have grown much in vogue. A lady gives a reception and, alternated perhaps with music by competent artists, offers her guests a programme of choice selections by some elocutionist of acknowledged ability, thus imparting a certain intellectual character to the festivities of the occasion. Quite a number of gatherings during the past season have been gratified by this feature, and among the most prominent and successful readers has been Mme. O. W. Le Vert. The social talent and distinction of this amiable Southern lady have long been recognized in both America and Europe; but her abilities in this new field have only lately been made prominent. Mme. Le Vert was unhappily a heavy loser by the war, and we have no doubt that many of the hundreds from the North who were recipients of her graceful hospitality, and made happy by her genial kindness in past times have been, and will be, glad to honor her talents and profit themselves while enjoying in this manner her elocutionary abilities. An opportunity of the sort was afforded last Wednesday evening, at the house of a well-known lady at No. 244 West Thirty-fourth-street; and there will be others of like nature shortly in New-York and Brooklyn. Mme. Le Vert and Miss Le Vert are domiciled for the season at the Coleman House, where they intend to remain, we are told, until Midsummer.

### Home News.

The Boston *Herald* prints the item following: "It is reported that an English theatrical manager has made the proprietor of the Dedeon estate, on Washington-street, an offer for the property, with a view to building a large and elegant theatre. The estate contains about 240,000 feet, has a front of 200 feet on Washington-street and 120 feet on Concord-street. A very large class of theatre-goers live at the South End, and as they are now obliged to come a great distance down-town to musical or theatrical entertainments, the project proposed will doubtless be hailed with great satisfaction by them."....Mr. Edwin Booth acted in Albany yesterday.....A representation for the benefit of the widow and family of the late J. H. Selwyn is to occur in Boston on June 14....Mrs. Bowers was, at last accounts, in the fifth week of her engagement at the California Theatre.....The Vokes Family were last week at the Boston Theatre.....Mr. Stuart Robson was at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia.....A Boston paper mentions that Boston Music Hall stock is selling at $200 a share, although it pays only seven per cent. on half that sum—its par value. It is, however, worth $200 as real estate, and it is generally understood that a well-known millionaire and large land-owner, who controls property in the vicinity, would be glad to see a controlling interest in it to build a large hotel fronting on Tremont-street.....The Lydia Thompson Troupe, *sans* Miss Thompson, but with the other members, have entered upon a month's engagement at Fox's American Theatre, in Philadelphia.

### The Paris Theatres.

*Gallignani's Messenger* writes as below of two new pieces just produced in Paris. At the Variétés, the performance was dwelt upon as follows: "An opera-bouffe, in three acts, 'La Veuve du Malabar,' by MM. Delacour and Crémieux, music by Hervé, has been brought out here with a certain degree of success. The subject is not by any means new, as a tragedy with same title was produced toward the end of the last century by Lemierre, and which, although a poor composition, had a certain reputation. It had, we must state, failed deplorably at first, but obtained an immense success ten years after, in 1780, owing to the superiority of the actors. On the revival, the author felt that the eye must be struck in order to excite the imagination, and an admirable effect was produced by a vast burning pile, the widow throwing herself into the fire, and a fine actor, with heroican arms, rescuing her from the flames which were about to devour her. All Paris flocked to witness this wonderful scene, which everybody could appreciate, and the piece had thirty representations, an enormous number for that day. Such, at least, is the account of the matter published by Le Harpe, in his *Cours de Littérature*. In the new piece just given to the public all is changed. The widow of MM. Delacour and Crémieux is a simple marchande de modes of the Rue Vivienne, who had married in Paris an Indian nobleman, and who proceeds to Malabar to reclaim the faithless Ismala or *Boulbourn*, who has abandoned her. Armed with a revolver, she forces her quondam lover to again receive her, and he, in revenge, pretends to be dead, in order that his widow should be burnt alive, according to the law of the country. Matters, however, turn out somewhat less tragically. A revolt takes place among the women of Malabar; the authorities abrogate the cruel law, and content themselves with selling the widow by auction. *Tute-Lily* is bought by a nabob, in the teeth of the husband, who dares not say a word for fear of being hanged or beheaded, as he has rendered himself quite worthy of that consummation. He disguises himself as a servant to prevent the happiness of his rival, makes himself known, and is forgiven by his wife, while the paternal Government of Malabar accords him a free pardon. We mentioned above that the success was only relative, and still the chief part was enacted by Mlle. Schneider, with her usual ability, while another character was personated by Mlle. Hamburon, who, as all said, is an accomplished singer. Dupuis was also a fugitive lover *Boulbourn*, and Berthelier, a nabob of the country; but all would not do. The piece is intrinsically weak and without much interest. Likewise, Hervé's music was not so happy as usual, so that notwithstanding a lavish expense in dresses and decorations, and the united exertions of such clever performers, no enthusiasm was manifested either in the course of the performance or at the close. The best musical morceaux in the work are the couplets of Mlle. Hamburon and those of Mlle. Schneider at their first entrance, the movement on Article 213, a bravura duo between the two above-named artists, and the couplets, admirably sung by the latter, in the scene of the sale. The phrase 'Voyez Pauper' is given by her with much charm and grace. Of course the piece will have a certain run, but not, we should say, like that of 'the Grande Duchesse' or the 'Belle Hélène.'" Of affairs at the Ambigu, the critic says: "A drama in five acts, by M. Arsene Houssaye, 'Mademoiselle de Vertus,' has been brought out here, and on the first night was hissed heartily. It is the conflict of a courtesan and a virtuous young girl, who dispute the heart of a lover. The former, in order to keep her paramour, slanders her rival, who dies of grief, while the young man, when he is turned adrift by his mistress after he has ruined himself for her, commits suicide, like an idiot, as he is. Thus vice is rewarded and virtue punished, and thus derogation from the usual moral of dramas was probably one of the causes why the piece was so badly received. *Lucca*, the demoiselle with such a crowd of virtues, so-called, by antiphrasis, because she does not possess a single one, is an absolute monster. She tells her lover that the young girl is only an adventuress, like her mother; also, that her fortune is derived from an impure source, and offers to prove the fact. And, in effect, one evening, at the Café Anglais, through the complicity of a waiter whom she has bribed, the door of a private room opens at the moment *Gontran* is passing, and he perceives *Mlle. Hélène Stellier* with an unknown gentleman. At a later period the reader learns that *Lucca* has disguised a waiting-maid who resembles the young lady in the face, and given her a part in the comedy. *Gontran* has been the dupe of a mystification. M. Arsène Houssaye shows in *Lucca* presiding over the change of toilette which is to transform the chamber-maid into a girl of high birth. And while that travesty is being enacted under our eyes, we are forced to say to ourselves, 'Well! if he can be taken in by such a manœuvre, he must be a decided donkey!' So that when *Gontran* exclaimed, 'I see her; it is she!' a loud burst of laughter resounded through the house. The piece might have been saved from condemnation by superior acting, but it was only very moderately performed."

### Heavy Gale in Tennessee—Boats Sunk and Buildings Damaged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—A gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, passed over this city at 6 o'clock this evening, doing considerable damage. The tow-boat Little Alps, with two barges in tow, capsized and sunk 100 feet of water. The barges were cut loose. All hands were saved. The boat belongs to Lucius Miller, and was worth about $5,000; the insurance is unknown. The front wall of Gage & Fisher's cotton warehouse was blown down. A boy named Callie Pierce was severely injured. The rear wall of Cooper Christian's cotton warehouse was also blown down.

# THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

### The Cesnola Collection—Superb Loans of Objects d'Art—The New Pictures.

The people of New-York may be congratulated upon the prospective opening of the Metropolitan Museum, in the new quarters on Fourteenth-street. The old masters purchased so unwisely by Mr. Blodgett are still up-town, but galleries are being prepared for their reception, and in a comparatively short time all the art treasures of the association will be gathered under one roof. Some expressions of regret have been uttered that the Douglas mansion, which is the present museum, is not fire-proof, but perhaps there is more of sentiment than of sense in this regret. For the building is isolated, and its internal arrangements are such as to make a fire a very improbable occurrence. And fire-proof structures have turned out such pitiful impostions, such mere shams, when tested by a fiery ordeal, that New-Yorkers may console themselves with the reflection that these artistic jewels would be just as exposed to danger if they were sheltered by a nominally fire proof building. All dwelling-places are liable to catch fire. The interesting point is, whether the internal arrangements are of a nature to permit it to be readily extinguished. The answer in the case of the Douglas mansion is emphatically in the affirmative, whereas there are not a few fire-proof houses of iron and granite where a fire, when it once gets in, cannot be got out. The best fire-proof wall is the vigilance and the discipline of those who are in command. Doubtless, in this instance, the house is as safe as mortal hands can make it. And this is an important point, because the great charm of the museum is in the superb treasures of art which have been loaned by numerous millionaires of the City.

These make up the chief glory of the museum, from the artistic stand-point. The sweet things that have crept from dusky corners in the houses of the wealthy, into the glare of day, within these rooms, must prove completely strange to the vast majority of the visitors. The objects carved in jade, belonging to Edward Matthews; the cloisonné enamels of Meredith Howland; the garden lac ware of S. Whitney Phenix; the exquisite pottery and faience of Samuel P. Avery; the specimens of rare and delicate book-binding of Robert Hoe, Jr.; the Sevres ware of the Prime collection; the Japanese collection of pottery belonging to Russell Sturgis—all these united present an attraction of which New-York has never seen the equal. And the best thing about these treasures is that they furnish mines of ideas in decoration to manufacturers and artisans. We hear that when the museum is formally opened to the public, it is in contemplation to charge an admission fee of fifty cents per head. We most sincerely trust that this will be only for visitors during the day, and that at night time the entrance will be free. For there are many matters here which it behooves an artisan engaged in certain pursuits to see and to study. It is our shame that all our manufactures, our molds and our patterns come from Europe. Why? Simply because the pattern-makers of these countries on the other side of the ocean take in from such museums as this one faster than they give out, and therefore are never exhausted. A single glance at the Grolier bindings, or the beautiful work of Cupe, of Paris; Lewis, of London; de Rome, and others, would give a wall-paper maker designs for a month. The C. C. men of Trenton, Woodbridge, and Philadelphia, who so slavishly purchase all their molds for jugs, cups, everything, from Paris, can in a brief study of the Prime, Avery, and Sturgis collections learn how to fashion original designs for themselves. The jewelers of our Metropolis will find the same advantage. Before this museum was, of course, men could not be original. It is only one man out of a million who can evolve shapes out of his inner consciousness, with no other hints save what dear nature gives. But the case is radically changed, when, within a stone's throw of his dwelling, the artisan finds a building crammed with objects gloriously fresh and varied in line and color, and wonderfully full of detailed ornamentation.

The attempt to give a detailed description of these precious loans could only result in a severe confusion of ideas. There is far too much for a single effort. The articles are so numerous and so varied that they naturally fall under distinct heads; and it will be, on future occasions, the privilege of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to present to its readers a series of criticisms, taking up in one article the subject of jade, in another of Egyptian pottery, in another of Chinese and Japanese enameled ware, in another of majolica, of which unfortunately there is very little to be seen; in another of faience generally, in another of French and German porcelain, in another of articles in lac, and so on. Perhaps it would be a good thing if some of the articles might be loaned to the Cooper Institute for the temporary instruction of the art-schools. Possibly, also, the leaders of this museum association, who seem to comprehend the position, and to be doing great good, may publish a monthly Art Journal, illustrated with wood engravings of many of the splendid things in the various collections, so that the art-lovers of the country, far and near, may have a chance of profiting by this present opportunity. For the museum now is a true educator. On every side are articles which have tales to tell, and ideas to give. And it is certain that by such a service thousands would be reached who otherwise would hear little or nothing of what has been done for art. There will be among all worshipers of the beautiful a genuine enthusiasm and excitement over this most excellent beginning in the right road. And all will have the one desire that this feeling may be disseminated as far as possible.

As for the Cesnola collection, it may with justice be said of it that the pottery and the glass-ware are of themselves worth far more than was given for the whole thing. For the statues, artistically, are worthless, but archæologically they have a high value. The temptation to plunge into a subject replete with ethnological and philological hints is great, but we repress it, because a detailed effort of description could only be confusing. But the jewelry, the glass-ware, and the ceramics are gems, and we shall be proud of them, and shall see famous foreigners come to our City to study them. Let it be distinctly understood that neither in the British Museum, nor yet in the Louvre, nor yet in the Vatican, can be found such a collection of glass-ware as we have here. The making of glass dates from prehistoric times, but no one nation of antiquity ever discovered or indeed thought of discovering to make transparent glass. The object of those times was to give iridescence to the material by mingling with it before melting various substances, such as metallic oxides, &c. Some very beautiful specimens of this iridescent glass was brought by Layard from Birs Nimroud, and adorns the glass collection of the British Museum. But neither in brilliancy of color, in variety of hue, and of shape can they vie with the Cesnola collection, which is in reality unrivaled.

A few words must be given to some valuable modern pictures, loaned by different gentlemen, to add still more attraction to the place. The finest of these is the "Refectory of a Convent," by Zamacois, which for superb painting, solid color, and subtle gradations is unequaled by any other effort of this great artist. It is characterized also by a grim adherence to truth, a forcible putting behind him of all temptations to be comic or pathetic. He has simply been just, and his portrayal of the self-absorbed gluttons is Dante-like in its simplicity and power. Gerome's over-rated picture, "The Runners of the Pacha," is here, too, and a powerful landscape by Daubigny in a different style from our American, but very pleasing. There is Holman Hunt's picture of "Isabella and Her Pot of Basil," which, if time allowed, could be proved a harsh production, greatly over-estimated. There are some good Spanish pictures, one by Madrazo, which though it belongs to the millinery order somewhat, is by a man possessing the highest powers and brimful of superb technique. Another of the same nationality is by Boldini, very eccentric, but wonderfully strong. There are others by Boughton, Merle, &c., all very pleasing and satisfactory. But looking at the Villegas, the Zamacois, the Madrazo, the Boldini, one cannot help seeing that the Spanish school is coming up like a storm, and that there is a fearful decadence in the French. Let picture-buyers look out for Spanish and Slavonic artists, for they are the coming men. The Germans are nothing if not academic, and Pilotz cannot save them. The French are in decadence, and have to struggle through a reform movement before they come up. In the meanwhile the domain of art will be possessed by the Slavons and the Spaniards, who have adopted French technique, and have art behind it. The Frenchman for a long time has had nothing save conceit or lewdness.

Of the old masters we do not care to speak much. There are Tintorettos and Murillos, a Rubens, and twenty others by great men. Some of them are undoubtedly copies. Others may be genuine. But one cannot feel for them the same interest that a picture by a living artist possesses for everybody. And there is nothing there which compels enthusiasm as a truly great old master would. Turner's "Slave-ship" occupies a position between the two rooms, being apparently rejected by ancient and modern painters. The light is bad for this picture, which is nothing if not seen under a proper light. Were it better placed it would not win higher encomiums, for it has the misfortune to be highly unpopular. With all due respect to Ruskin, it is not so great a picture as he supposed and taught. Turner set out to paint a picture that should be all color-tone, and in which line should be the merest accessory. That was well, but the sinking legs and arms in the foreground and the strange fish were in opposition to this idea, and reveal Turner's consciousness that a man cannot suggest ideas by color alone. There must be some foundation of line, as a *stopon* for the imagination.

# OBITUARY.

### James William Wallack.

A private telegram was received in this City yesterday, from Aiken, S. C., announcing the death of Mr. James W. Wallack, the well-known tragedian. He was on his way to New-York, accompanied by his wife, having passed several weeks in the South for the improvement of his health. Letters received a few days ago by his friends in this City stated that he was improving, so that the news of his death was entirely unexpected. The death of Mr. Wallack was a very sudden one, as he expired in the sleeping-car of the train on which he was coming home. The disease and immediate cause was that of consumption, and his remains are now in the City of Richmond, Va. Several of the friends of the deceased left for Washington last night, to receive and escort the body to this City for interment.

James William Wallack was born in the City of London in the year 1816, being named after his uncle, Mr. James W. Wallack, the "Veteran." Young Wallack made his first appearance on the theatrical stage in the Winter of 1822 as *Cora's* child, in the play of "Pizarro," at the Chestnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia, his uncle playing *Rolla*. Having been educated with a view to prepare him for the vocation of an actor, Mr. Wallack made his début in 1839, at the age of twenty-three, as *Fag* in the comedy of "The Rivals," at the old National Theatre in this City, then situated at the corner of Leonard and Church streets. After performing as a stock actor at various theatres throughout the United States with tolerable success, Mr. Wallack visited England in 1851, making his first appearance in London at the Haymarket Theatre, March 8, as *Othello*. He subsequently played a round of legitimate characters, but did not create any decided impression. After filling engagements in the English provinces, Mr. Wallack returned to America, in 1852, and appeared in the month of November as *Macbeth*, at the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia.

During the next ten years he performed in nearly all of the leading cities of the Union as a star, being most successful in parts requiring a rugged physique or powerful declamation. Possessing a voice of considerable compass, he at times thrilled his audiences by passionate elocution, and he was also noted for his excellence in "character" acting. In this City Mr. Wallack was at one time quite a favorite, and will long be remembered for his masterly rendition of *Henry Dunbar*, in the play of that name. He made a hit at Wallack's Theatre a few years ago in the character of *Johnson* in the "Lancashire Lass," his quaint acting and his delivery of the words "A party by the name of Johnson" giving rise to a popular street saying. When Mr. Fechter assumed the management of the Boston Theatre in 1870, Mr. Wallack was the leading member of the company, but he soon retired in consequence of a personal misunderstanding. He has since filled a series of star engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and his last engagement in this City was at Booth's during the present season, in "The Bells" and "Henry Dunbar." He also played *Mercutio* to Miss Neilson's *Juliet*.

Mr. Wallack married Mrs. Sefton, *née* Ann Waring, who was a very successful actress in her time, though she retired from the stage several years ago.

### The Late Joseph Fagnani.

The funeral of Mr. Fagnani, the lamented painter, whose sudden death on Thursday was so great a shock to his wide circle of friends, took place yesterday morning from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. A great number of persons assembled to do honor to the memory of the upright gentleman and admirable artist who has thus untimely passed away. Among the assemblage, besides Mr. Fagnani's bereaved wife and family, were many of our best-known citizens, including distinguished representatives of the various arts and professions, the Union League Club, &c. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated, and spoke with eloquence and tender feeling on the virtues, the example, and the future of the departed. After the ceremonies in the church and after those present had taken a last look at the form of the dead, the casket was closed, and the funeral procession moved slowly from St. George's to the railroad depot in Forty-second-street. The remains have been taken thence to Boston, and are to be placed to-day at Mount Auburn. That Mr. Fagnani was widely beloved could not be doubted by those who saw the gathering yesterday at his obsequies. There are few not strictly in public life whose decease would call forth such general expressions of sorrow, and none in any walk who could be mourned more tenderly. The sweetness and elevation of Mr. Fagnani's character had doubtless much to do with this. Seldom do men bear their share of life's honors so meekly, or of its disappointments with such gracious patience. His memory will be cherished with love and hope by many a dear friend left behind, whose warmest sympathies are with his afflicted family.

### Descent on Brooklyn Gamblers.

Capt. Woglom and a squad of officers from the Fifth Precinct made a descent last evening on a gambling-house kept by Charles Williams, at the corner of South Third and Sixth streets, Williamsburg. The keeper of the saloon, with his employes and eleven of his customers, was arrested and locked up. The prisoners, fifteen in number, will be examined at Justice Eames' Court this morning.

### The Liquor Law in Massachusetts—The Isles of Shoals Murderer.

BOSTON, May 24.—At Dedham, last night, the house of Mrs. Alvan Fisher was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000; insured.

In the House of Representatives, this morning, the bill repealing sections 4, 5, and 6, of chapter 389 of the acts of 1870, was defeated by a small majority. These sections legalize the sale of liquors by apothecaries. The vote discloses unexpected opposition to carrying the stringency of the Liquor law any further.

James W. Eldridge, of North Harwick, was to-day committed for trial in October for an assault committed a few weeks ago on his father, which resulted in the latter's death.

Wagner, the alleged Isles of Shoals murderer, was arraigned at Alfred, Me., to-day, and pleaded not guilty. He also entered a plea of want of jurisdiction.

# POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

### The New Superintendent Taking Charge—A Secret Session of the Board.

The new régime at the Police Central Department was fairly inaugurated yesterday. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Police, on Friday evening, Mr. Geo. W. Matsell, who had been appointed Superintendent of Police in place of Superintendent Kelso, removed, was notified of his appointment, and directed to appear forthwith and assume the duties of his office. So well understood was the appointment of Mr. Matsell, that within a few moments after the adjournment of the Board the new Superintendent appeared before Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the Department, and took the oath of office. Accompanied by Mr. Hawley, Superintendent Matsell repaired to the office of the Superintendent, on the ground floor of the building, and found Mr. Kelso there waiting to receive him, and ready to vacate the superintendental chair. After the exchange of the usual courtesies, Superintendent Matsell assumed formal possession of the office, and then proceeded to visit the Inspector's office, where he found Inspector Walling in charge. Greetings passed between the Superintendent and Inspector Walling, who had been a Captain under him in the old Municipal force. The detective office was next visited, and a number of the detectives were introduced to Superintendent Matsell, and he soon after took his departure from the Central Office. Yesterday morning the Captains of the various precincts arrived with the morning reports, and paid their respects to the new Superintendent. During the afternoon he left his office, and called on the Mayor, and held a lengthy consultation with him.

As the Board of Police had adjourned on Friday evening to meet again yesterday morning, a great deal of excitement was visible among the officers and employes about the Central Office, who were canvassing with great anxiety the probable results of the meeting. During the morning the corridors and staircases leading to the rooms of the Commissioners were thronged with politicians, who were eagerly discussing the probabilities of the board revolutionizing the entire personnel of the department. Among the array of political lights, great and small, who called on the Commissioners yesterday, were noticed Harry Genet, James O'Brien, ex-Congressman Thos. E. Stewart, ex-Judge Geo. G. Barnard, Chas. G. Cornell, Alex. Frear, Assemblymen Blackie, Biglin, and Smith, Mike Norton, James S. Davis, Capt. Wiley, Alderman Cooper, and a host of others of lesser note. The board remained in secret session for upward of an hour, and when they adjourned Mr. Hawley, the chief clerk, announced that the board had done absolutely nothing, except to dismiss a doorman, and had adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Those who had expected appointments appeared to be disgusted, while those of the employes of the board who anticipated removal breathed more freely.

The unfortunate doorman dismissed the department was Joseph P. Florence, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and the charge against him was that he had taken money from a prisoner in his charge at the station-house to aid in procuring his release.

Superintendent Matsell has not yet issued any general order to the force, and it is not yet known whether he will do so.

### The New Police Commission and Their Superintendent.

The following facts concerning the new Police Commission were gleaned yesterday from persons who are perfectly familiar with the subject:

Mayor Havemeyer had not made up his mind as to those he should nominate, until a few days before the nominations were sent in to the Board of Aldermen. He was known to be very desirous of having Matsell appointed as Superintendent, and those who wanted to be nominated for the Police Commission were made aware of the Mayor's wishes in this respect. Those who desired office, with one or two exceptions, readily consented to vote for Matsell in the event of being nominated to the Police Board. If all this were not said in plain language it was at all events well understood by all parties concerned in the bargain. After their nomination some doubts were felt by the Mayor about the immediate confirmation of Oliver Charlick by the Aldermen. He was just as desirous of having Charlick in the Police Board as Matsell Superintendent. The "slate" was at one time made up with the name of Hugh Gardner leading for the five-year term, and Charlick last on the list. There was stronger opposition to Charlick in the board than to any other of the candidates, as was demonstrated by the action of the Aldermen.

A certain proportion of the Board of Aldermen, who had been influenced to support the Mayor's favorite nominee at all hazards, were fearful that if the three others were confirmed first and Charlick last, that the latter would be defeated. It was therefore resolved by the Mayor that Charlick should head the list, to be first voted on, and it was so arranged. When the nominations were sent in, the friends of Gardner and Russell were afraid that if they did not vote for Charlick that their favorite candidates would be rejected, and this, it is claimed, is the reason why Charlick's nomination was confirmed. When the new Board of Police Commissioners met to organize, the appointment of Matsell was a foregone conclusion with the majority, though a minority, it is said, had other candidates for the position, whom they desired to propose.

Both Russell and Duryee are said to be personal friends of Matsell, and evinced, it is said, much interest in his election.

# THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with north-easterly and northerly winds, falling temperature, clear and cloudy weather on the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky; south-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and lower temperature in Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States; north-westerly and south-westerly winds, generally clear weather, rising barometer, and cooler weather in the Eastern and Middle States and Canada.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, rising barometer, slowly falling temperature, and generally clear weather, with possibly an occasional storm on the middle Atlantic seaboard. In New-England and Canada, rising barometer, clear weather, slowly falling temperature, and south-westerly to north-westerly winds. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, south-westerly and south-easterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with rising barometer and falling temperature in the former, and increasing cloudiness in the Western and Gulf States; for the North-west and upper lakes, and southward to Tennessee and Arkansas, falling barometer, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, rising temperature, partly and increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

### A Hot Day—Approaching the "Eighties."

Though the weather for some time past has not been what past experience would lead one to expect, still people cannot complain of low temperature. The mercury gradually rose from 58° Friday morning to 78° at 3 P. M. Toward midnight it fell to 60°, and the first sweltering day of the year went down in a thick sickly gray mist. Yesterday people were better prepared to stand the gradually increasing temperature, and, as a consequence, the aspect of the streets presented a more cheerful appearance. The sombre and undecided colored garments of Spring gave place to light and varied costumes, pleasingly diversified with the brilliant and harmonious tints of the ladies' dresses. The mist, which had hung over the City from the previous night, was gradually dispersed by the morning sun, and as it slowly vanished into thin air, a clear blue sky appeared and gave promise of a fine day. At noon the glass stood at 72°, and the effects of the heat was observable on all sides. As the day advanced, 85° was reached, and humanity suffered. It was more severe than a day in July, because the change had been too sudden, and, as a consequence, many succumbed to the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun, and were forced to seek safety in flight or the shade. The day gradually declined, and after the sun had departed a cool, gentle breeze sprang up and toned down the enervating temperature of a broiling afternoon.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 60°; 6 A. M., 61½°; 9 A. M., 65°; 12 M., 72°; 3 P. M., 85°; 6 P. M., 84°; 9 P. M., 75°; 12 P. M., 70½°. Average temperature, yesterday, 71⅝°. Average temperature for the week, 61⅛°.

# THE PRESBYTERIANS.

### Tenth Day's Session of the General Assembly—Church Erection Fund—Theological Seminaries.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—The tenth day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened, with prayer, by W. A. Flemming, of Pennsylvania. Dr. R. R. Booth, of New-York, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Boards of the Church, in place of Rev. Dr. Adams, of New-York, excused from serving. Rev. Dr. Bell, of New-York, called up his resolution proposing a system of mobility of ministers. It was immediately tabled. Rev. J. Backus, from the special committee on the subject of the publication of a free periodical, reported that in the opinion of the committee, a free paper would not be widely read, and, in any case, its establishment would be attended with much expense, and probably an expenditure of money much in excess of what the Church would cheerfully give. The committee recommended that the Board of Publication be requested to take into consideration the consolidation of the *Monthly Record* and *Foreign Missionary* into one paper. A running debate ensued on the report, which was participated in by a number of delegates favoring or opposing a free paper, during which the assembly adopted a motion limiting speakers to five minutes each. Finally, the subject was disposed of by the appointment of a special committee, consisting of Revs. W. F. Beatty of Pennsylvania, W. Howell Taylor of Brooklyn, J. L. Withrow of Philadelphia, and Elders Chauncey N. Olds and Robert Carter, of New-York, to consider and report on the subject to the next assembly.

The report of the Board of the Church Erection Fund was read. The report shows that the receipts during the past year were $119,774 88. The number of churches contributing was 1,903, and churches not contributing, 2,287. The amount expended in aid of churches was $88,091. The number of churches that received aid was 160. Since the reunion of the Old and New School Assemblies, or during the last three years, the board has completed 585 churches, free of debt, and secured church property worth $3,000,000. The board recommend that in future all contributions to this fund be made to the treasurer of the board, and also that not more than $1,000 be allowed in aid of any one church.

After debate the report and recommendations were adopted.

The report of the Committee on Manses was taken up, and discussed until the hour of recess.

After recess the special order—the report of the Committee on Missions for Freedmen—was submitted, with a recommendation that the assembly commend the missions for freedmen to the sympathy and hearty support of the whole church. The report shows that the receipts during the year were $63,125; expenditures, $59,260. The report gives an interesting account of the number of churches, Sunday-schools, missionary associations, communicants, Sunday-school scholars, &c.

Rev. A. C. McClellan, the Secretary of the Regular Committee on the Missions of the Freedmen, addressed the convention, and was followed by Rev. E. J. Adams, colored, who delivered a forcible speech in connection with the report.

Other speeches were made, after which the report was adopted.

The Committee on Church Polity reported.

The assembly adjourned until 8 P. M., when the report on theological seminaries will be considered.

On reassembling, the report on theological seminaries was adopted.

Debate arose on the proposition to omit all titles, such as "D. D.," "LL. D.," &c., in the official rolls of the Church, and the subject was referred to a committee to report to the present assembly.

Several resolutions not of general interest were referred.

The assembly then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

### Adjournment of the Southern Presbyterian Synod.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly has adjourned. Nearly all the members have gone home. No definite action was taken in relation to an organic union, but the general sentiment was clearly in favor of uniting with the Dutch Reformed Church rather than with any other body of Presbyterians.

# CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Gen. Barrios Elected President of Guatemala—Hostile Movements Contemplated Against the Government.

PANAMA, May 15.—According to the most reliable reports, both by recent visitors to Central America and periodicals of the different republics of that section of America, matters there are in a state of abeyance, that is to say politically. As to material progress, it proceeds *pari passu* with the degree of peace enjoyed at any one point.

In Guatemala Gen. Barrios has been elected Constitutional President, instead of Garcia Granada, who has been hitherto Provisional President. Gen. Barrios is a man of very energetic character, and visits with swift punishment rebels against the existing Government. The political situation, on the whole, is favorable; the people are industrious, and require only the aid of judiciously-constructed railroads distributed through the country, to raise it to a high rank as a producing country. The climate as well as the inherited temperament are both favorable to progress. Of course, everything depends on peace, and whether Gen. Barrios can hold his own. The rebel faction has been suppressed. The rumors brought by the passengers in the last steamer, however, tend to the belief that a war cloud is being formed to again disturb the tranquillity of Guatemala. In the Department of Quezaltenango there exists a large population of Indians, at once ignorant and fanatical, who form a nucleus in which it is easy to sow the seeds of discord and rebellion. Among the passengers from Central America are a Señor Palacios and a notorious adherent of ex-President Medina, of Honduras, known by the name of Medinita. For some time kept a prisoner in Salvador, he has been allowed to leave, and is now in Panama. Señor Palacios is discontented with the present administration of Guatemala, and is a man of considerable wealth and influence. As if in confirmation of the rumor that a hostile movement is in contemplation against the present Government of Guatemala, we find that the steamer General Sherman, of the Costa Rica Railroad enterprise, has been purchased, and is said to be about to be overhauled and fitted out in Aspinwall with a large stand of arms. The plan is to proceed, when ready, to Omoa, or some other port of Honduras, overthrow the government of that Republic, reinstate Medina, and cross the frontiers of this Republic, or go by the port of Izaba and open up a communication with the said Indian population of Quezaltenango, and so organize a counter-movement to upset the existing Government of Guatemala. In this movement, of course, all the old adherents of ex-President Medina's party in Honduras will be ready to take part, and the presence here of such a notorious bandit as Medinita shows there is something in the wind. Señor Palacios is known to be a man of intelligence and influence, but his alliance with such men as Medinita, and his embroiling Honduras with Guatemala, bodes little good for the continuance of the present tranquil prospects of the Republic of Guatemala.

### Heavy Land-Slide Near Southampton.

PITTSBURG, Penn, May 24.—A heavy and serious land-slide has occurred on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, in a deep cut near Southampton, twenty-three miles west of Cumberland. The first fall of earth and rocks took place on Saturday last; another slide took place on Tuesday, and the earth has been falling at intervals since. The track is now covered to the depth of fifty feet, and for a distanc of 1,000 or 1,100 feet. A large force of men has been at work day and night building a temporary track around the cut, and it was completed last evening.

### Quarantine Affairs.

ALBANY, May 24.—After the Supply bill had been disposed of in the Senate to-day, Mr. D. P. Wood, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Allen, said that the Finance Committee had made an exhaustive investigation regarding quarantine matters, and had come to the conclusion to recommend the abolishment of the Construction Board, which was simply a wheel within a wheel, causing great trouble and expense without any responsibility. He also said the committee found that large amounts of money had been squandered, but they did not discover any corrupt practices. Under the management of the new Health Officer, however, there was more economy, and the expenses had been reduced $30,000 the past year. A further reduction of an equal amount was promised for next year. With the appropriations about to be made by the Legislature, the erection of buildings would be completed, and no more money would be called for on that account.

### The Devil-Fish of Fiction and of Fact.

Mr. Henry Lee, F. L. S., comparing the description of the octopus by M. Victor Hugo in his *Travailleurs de la Mer*, writes in *Land and Water*: "In his relation of the manner in which the octopus captures its prey the novelist is substantially in accord with nature. The points on which he chiefly errs are: 1. The structure, use, capability, and effect on its victim of its arms and suckers. 2. Its general organization. 3. Its mode of progression when swimming. 4. The manner in which it devours and digests its food. The arms of the octopus are not used as weapons of constriction, compression, or suffocation. They are eight radiating, supple, tapering thongs, in ordinary specimens about eighteen inches long, on each of which are mounted, in a double row, numerous sucking disks, which decrease in size toward the tip of the limbs, and act as so many dry cupping-glasses. There are normally about 240 of these suckers on each arm, making a total of about 1,920. I have counted more in some individuals. M. Hugo gives their number as '50 on each arm, 400 in all;' so on this point he very much understates his case. The cups themselves, by their internal mechanism for air-exhaustion, and consequent pressure of the outer atmosphere, adhere firmly to any substance to which they are applied, whether stone, fish, crustacean, or flesh of man; but in the octopus they have no power to puncture or lacerate the skin, or to cause blood to flow. They are merely pneumatically prehensile organs, by which the animal's prey is caught and held; not by 'harpooning,' as the novelist supposes, but by their atmospheric adhesion to the surface of its body. In this genus the sucking disks are composed of a muscular membrane, the circumference of which is thick and fleshy, and in some species cartilaginous, but in all unarmed, and only adapted to secure close, air-tight contact with any object it may touch. When experimenting on the holding force of an octopus I have allowed it to fix its suckers firmly on my arm and the back of my hand, and by pretending to try to pull them away from its grasp have caused it to exert its utmost power of resistance and retention. The only effect of this has been that the vacuum produced an almost indistinguishable circular mark, corresponding with the edge of the larger disks, and not nearly so distinct as would be caused by the application of a glass tube to the skin, and the partial exhaustion of the air in it by drawing it from the other end by the mouth and tongue. In some of the cephalopods the outer circle of the cups is a horny ring, sharply serrated or dentated around its edge; and in others—for instance, Onychoteuthis—the centre of each cup is provided with a sharp, strong hook, which is plunged deeply into the flesh of slippery prey for the better security of its hold; but the cuttle-fishes thus furnished are, unlike the octopus, habitually swimmers, instead of rock-crawlers. The sessile arms of the octopods are considerably longer than those of the decapods, or ten-armed cuttle-fishes, but the latter have, in addition to the eight corresponding limbs, two long tentacular arms, which, in some genera, are marvelous in the perfection of their compound apparatus for securing and holding a struggling captive. This arrangement is well suited to their habits and mode of life. Animals purely swimmers, and which hunt and overtake their prey by speed, would be impeded by having to drag after them a bundle of lengthy appendages trailing heavily astern. But a long reach of arm is an advantage, instead of a hindrance, to the octopus; for, although it can swim on occasion, its ordinary habit is to remain lurking in some favorite cranny—its body thrust for protection well back in the interior of the recess—its bright eyes keenly on the watch; three or four of its arms firmly attached to the walls of its hiding-place, the others gently waving, gliding, and feeling about in the water, as if to maintain its vigilance and keep itself always on the alert, and in readiness to pounce on any unfortunate wayfarer that may pass near its den. To small fish, crustacean, or mollusc, the slightest contact with even one of those lithe arms is fatal. Instantaneously as pull of trigger brings down a bird, or touch of electric wire explodes a torpedo or a mining fuse, the pistons of the series of suckers are simultaneously drawn inward, the air is removed from the pneumatic holders, and a vacuum created in each; the victim strives to escape; a further retraction of the central part of the disk makes all secure; and, as arm after arm, containing a perfect mitrailleuse of inverted air-guns, takes horrid hold, battery after battery of them is brought to bear, and the pressure of the air is so great that nothing can effect the relaxation of their retentive power but the destruction of the air-pump that works them, or the closing of the throttle-valve by which they are connected with it. M. Hugo gives us the means of estimating the size of the body of the octopus which attacked Gilliatt. He tells us that its arms were 'nearly a metre (39 inches) long.' None of so great dimensions have, I believe been found in the English Channel, but it is not impossible that such exist. Granting this, the body of such an octopus would not be much larger than a soda-water bottle or a Florence flask, such as olive-oil is sold in; and so the 'horrible bag, which is a monster,' and into which you are to be inhaled and drawn alive, is but a small affair after all. The sucker, also, which the novelist says ranged from the size of a five-franc piece (which I find to be one and a half inches in diameter) to that of a split pea, would, commencing at the largest of them at the bases of the arms, be from the size of a sixpence to that of the head of the smallest of pins. The plain truth is that the octopus and other cephalopods obtain and eat their food very much like the rapacious birds. They are the falcons of the sea. Some of them, like Onychoteuthis, strike their prey with talons and suckers also; others, like the octopus, lay hold of it with suckers alone; but they all tear the flesh with their beaks, and swallow and digest their food in as unromantic a fashion as does hawk or vulture."

### The Question of Advertising.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you be kind enough to state the relative amount of space occupied by advertisers in the leading morning papers, taking the issues of yesterday for example? The facts thus elicited might be of interest to a large number of business men, and particularly to

AN OLD ADVERTISER.

On careful measurement of the advertisements in yesterday's TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *World*, adopting the columns of THE TIMES as the standard of measurement, the following is the result:

TIMES—Twenty-nine and one-third columns of fresh, live advertisements.

*Herald*—Twenty-six and one-quarter columns.

*Tribune*—Twenty-four and a half columns, four of which are European advertisements and railroad time-tables of long standing, at probably nominal rates.

*World*—Fifteen columns, one-third of which are occupied by "auction sale" announcements, taken at rates too low to be accepted by any other morning paper.

THE TIMES yesterday, therefore, contained more advertisements than any other City paper.

### The New German Rifle.

An article in the *Neue Militärische Blätter* gives a glowing account of the new Mauser rifle adopted for the German army. This weapon has been in the hands of the men of the Fusilier battalion of the first regiment of the Guards since last September. The results obtained from it are described as most satisfactory. The German paper says the firing is remarkably sure, especially at long distances; it is less so at shorter distances, but that is not of so much consequence in the conditions of modern warfare. In regard to the maximum rapidity of firing we are told that it reaches eighteen per minute in the case of a single marksman using the regulation cartridges, and twelve per minute in volley firing. In actual war the number might be estimated at twelve or eight discharges, as the time required for pointing must be taken into account, and no new construction will ever greatly diminish that. The new weapon has also considerable advantages in regard to rapidity of loading. "In short," sums up the German paper, "it cannot be questioned that we have a weapon excellent in all respects; in mode of construction, solidity of mechanism, tension of trajectory, security for the marksman, rapidity of fire, lightness of weight, certainty of discharge, and general convenience in handling. The army would have good cause to congratulate itself on all this in the event of a new campaign. Meanwhile, it will not forget that it is to the indefatigable zeal of our War Minister and our high military authorities it owes this new gun, which is at the least equal, if not superior, to all the contemporary models of Europe."

### Murder by a Colored Man in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—Horace Venable, a negro, was arrested last night on suspicion of murdering a negro woman named Mary Holmes, whose body was found in the canal. He confessed that in an altercation with the woman he knocked her in the canal, and, becoming frightened, ran off and left her to drown. The murderer will have a preliminary trial on Thursday.

### Confederate Soldiers' Graves Decorated.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The graves of Confederate soldiers at Grove Hill Cemetery were decorated with flowers to-day by the ladies of the Monumental Association. Two or three thousand people visited the grounds. Extensive preparations are being made to decorate the graves of the Union soldiers in the same cemetery on the 30th inst.


The whole nation, it can be truly said, now see and acknowledge that Hernia can be permanently cured by the New Elastic Truss, which retains the rupture absolutely in all cases, is worn with ease night and day, and is never taken off for the few weeks necessary to cure the patient, who can attend to his business as usual meantime. This Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who send their important circulars free when requested.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

ON THE WARPATH.—Josh Billings' great prophetic letter, written in November, 1871, on the "Border Injun," "Cruelty to Animals," and "Peace Policy," will appear in *Baldwin's Monthly* for June. It will be illustrated by Nast.—*Express.*

A JUDICIOUS BIRTHDAY PRESENT for gentlemen who smoke is, undoubtedly, a genuine meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices at POLLAK'S new Up-town Depot, No. 1,109 Broadway, near the Hoffman House. Repairing neatly done. Boiling, $1.—*Advertisement.*

**Dr. Colton**

Will be at his office, No. 19 Cooper Institute, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., to administer the gas in person to all who desire teeth extracted without pain.—*Advertisement.*

"AMUSING"—To have teeth extracted with Laughing Gas at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's Office, No. 960 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-street. Head-quarters.—*Advertisement.*

On account of its purity and mellowness, CENTURY WHISKEY is rapidly taking the place of all other stimulants. For sale by all druggists and first class dealers.—*Advertisement.*

Libraries for $10, for $5, and for $2!!! Send stamp for catalogues to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

**To Make the Hair Grow,**

USE BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

**Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.**

Made to order and warranted.

Inclose stamps for circular.

UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

**The Best Braces or Suspenders in the** world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!**—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

**For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan** use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

**Buy Your Hats from Burke, of No. 210** Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Summer styles in great variety ready at popular prices.

**Summer Style Gentlemen's Hats** are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

**Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles,** at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.


## MARRIED.

ADAMS—VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Rochester, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 20th inst., by Rev. H. W. Morris, NORMAN S. ADAMS, of New-York City, and ADDIE VAN VALKENBURGH, of Rochester, N. Y.

EMOTT—TUCKERMAN.—At St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Chase, CHARLES C. EMOTT, of New-York, to LEILA C., daughter of the late S. Cary Tuckerman.

## DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Marseilles, France, April 6, 1873, EDWARD PAUL ARTHUR, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 26th inst.

BARTON.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., at Montgomery Place, Dutchess County, N. Y., of disease of the heart, CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, widow of Thomas P. Barton, and daughter of the late Edward Livingston.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from St. Stephen's Church, Annandale. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Barrytown Station.

BUCKBEE.—On Friday morning, May 23, 1873, after a painful illness, HENRY H. BUCKBEE, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 322 Greenwich-st., on Sunday 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DEVOE.—On Friday, the 23d inst., SAMUEL W. DEVOE, aged 59 years and 9 months.

His funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, corner South 5th and 4th sts., Williamsburg, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the 22d inst., JOHN DUER, son of the late John Duer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAIGHT.—At Havana, Cuba, May 19, after a short illness, CHARLES H., son of D. Henry Haight, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOBART.—At Summit, N. J., May 24, ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOESCHIGK.—On Sunday, May 4, at Erfurt, Prussia, LUDOVICA, widow of Gustave Loeschigk, aged 72 years.

MACMAHAN.—On Friday, May 23, THOMAS J., youngest son of T. J. and Alice Macmahan, aged 14 months and a half.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 25, at the residence of the family, No. 71 West 10th-st. The remains will be taken to Milton, Penn., for interment.

MEAD.—At the Navy-yard, California, Nov. 28, 1872, Pay-master GEORGE L. MEAD, United States Navy.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, George N. Mead, the officers of the army and navy, and members of the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

OGDEN.—On Friday morning, the 23d inst., GRACE WALTON, wife of Joseph Ogden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, 10th-st. and Broadway, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

TELFORD.—On Saturday evening, at her late residence, No. 34 North Moore-st., after long and protracted suffering, PHEBE, widow of the late John Telford.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CURIOUS!**

**ART SALE!**

Now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, and to be sold by auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 27 and 28.

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION!

RARE AND CURIOUS!

HOUSEHOLD ART!

Antique Furnitures in marquetry, rosewood, ebony, and oak.

CHINAS—Celestial blue and Nankin, OLD DELFT, quaint and much sought for; REPOUSSE METAL-WORK, unsurpassed; ARMOR, shields, guns, swords, pistols, &c.

Old "John Law table," Dutch silver cupboards, bronzes, Oriental carpets, Turkish and Moorish tapestries, &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STREET-LIGHTING.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.

*J. W. Bartlett, No. 569 Broadway, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: Our people are very much pleased with your improved street lamps, and consider them far ahead of any they have yet seen. Your patent improved torch and key for lighting street lamps has been in use here for several months, and gives perfect satisfaction. Much time, labor, and gas are saved.

A. T. FOLSOM, City Clerk.

OFFICE PLYMOUTH COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS, PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 20.

*J. W. Bartlett, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: We are still using the patent torch and key procured from you for lighting our street lamps, and are delighted with it.

W. S. DANFORTH, Register.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 10.

We have had the Bartlett "Boulevard Lamps" in use in this city for a year past. They have given perfect satisfaction. They are the most durable lamp we have had in use. Only one glass has been broken, and that by heavy ice falling from the City Hall.

GEORGE SPURR,

Chairman Com. of Aldermen on Lamps and Gas.

**FURNITURE.**

ESTABLISHED 1826.

WM. H. LEE.

Down-town stores, No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway, and No. 199 Fulton-st., near Church-st.

A large assortment of parlor, library, dining, and chamber furniture at low prices.

Also, rustic rockers and cottage suites for country houses.

CORPULENCY REDUCED, WEAK muscles strengthened by nature's remedies—diet, exercise, and bathing. Go immediately in training at WOOD'S Gymnasium, 28th-st., near 5th-av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON IN AID OF THE SHEPHERD'S Fold, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7:30 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison-av. and 44th-st., by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, Pastor.—Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D. D., L. H. D., of the University of the City of New-York, will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., near Irving-place, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services in Tammany Hall on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. In the AFTERNOON a short lecture on *The Prayer-book.*

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THIS CITY. Will hold a special service, celebrating the beginning of its fifth year, on SUNDAY, May 25, at 7:45 P. M., at ST. ANN'S CHURCH, West 18th-st., near 5th-av. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. RYLANCE, SEYMOUR, and GALLAUDET, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, and others. The music for this service has been specially arranged for the occasion, by Mr. CHARLES A. CABLE, organist of St. Ann's. JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary of the Association.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, an evening of SACRED SONG. THE ARIEL QUARTET. Assisted by other favorite singers, will give selections from the JUBILEE SONGS, And other new and popular Christian melodies, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28. Tickets 25 cents.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts.—Rev. SAMUEL ALMAN, a Christian Jew, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, May 25, at 10:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARRIS, will preach in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 16TH-ST., between 5th-av. and Union-square, entrance through Robinson House.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M., and Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 11 A. M. No conference or lecture THIS EVENING.

A SPECIAL SERMON TO THE MASONIC fraternity will be delivered by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, by request of Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. & A. M., SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, 1873, at Fifty-third-street Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*Hiram, the Widow's Son and His Temple Work.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av.—Service on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., and usual choral service at 3:30 P. M. Subject of afternoon sermon—*Cain and Abel, the First Brothers.* The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach at each service.

ALL CORDIALLY WELCOMED.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford, will preach THIS (Sabbath) MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Morning subject—*Bringing Children to Jesus.*

A SERVICE OF SONG, ACCOMPANIED with brief addresses by the Pastor, &c., will be held in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45. Dr. DOWLING will preach in the FORENOON.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BISHOP FOSTER, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. This is to be his last sermon prior to his departure for Europe and South America. The Pastor, Rev. J. F. McCLELLAND will preach in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30; EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 21st-st.—Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY, May 25, MORNING and AFTERNOON; services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON will preach at 10:30 A. M. and at 3 P. M. You are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Subject, MORNING, *Ideal Home*; EVENING, Service of Praise, with short address.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASsachusetts, will preach in Temple Hall, SUNDAY, May 25, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Come and hear an old-fashioned preacher.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHOdist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FREE SITTINGS.—CHRIST CHURCH, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—At the 3½ P. M. services in this church the seats are always free.

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—At the earnest solicitation of the trustees of this institution, Rev. Dr. MORGAN will repeat a sermon in behalf of this charity, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, in Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st. The special object in view is to raise funds to meet the current expenses of the coming Summer, and a collection will be made for this purpose.

HEAR YE HIM!—S. S. SNOW, HERALD of the coming King of Kings, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Rainbow Angel with the Little Book Open on His Hand.*

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. S. H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42d-st.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Flowers and Graves.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. CHENEY, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Prof. I. B. GIBBS will address the Sabbath-school temperance organization at 2 P. M.

REV. M. BONAY, THE CELEBRATED French preacher, will deliver a lecture THIS MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av. Admission free. Proceeds of the collection to be devoted to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The charitably disposed who are unable to go and hear the celebrated orator may send their offerings for these really meritorious Sisters either to Rev. E. AUBRIL, No. 120 West 24th-st., or to Rev. M. BONAY, St. Louis College, No. 133 West 42d-st.

REV. A. T. PORTER, OF THE DIOCESE of South Carolina, will, by invitation of the Rector, preach at Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, May 25, in behalf of the Orphan Home and School of the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston, S. C. Service begins at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. EDDY, REV. W. P. ABBOT, and CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, Esq., will speak SUNDAY EVENING in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th av., on church extension and City mission work. No collection will be taken. The public is cordially invited to attend.

REV. MR. HENDRICKS, PASTOR First Methodist Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., preaches SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, by request—*Decoration Soldiers' Graves.* EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Topic—*Little Things.* Seats free. Annual excursion Tuesday, June 10.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, PASTOR OF SEVenteenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the EVENING—*The Local Option Bill and the Governor's Veto.* Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR of Washington-square M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. A public meeting of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society at 7:30. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Eddy and others.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service in the English language every SUNDAY at 10:30 o'clock A. M. All invited.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, will preach MORNING and EVENING, in Old Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Seats free; all are welcome.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL preach in the MORNING at 10:30 and in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock in the Church in 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

REV. DR. SAMSON PREACHES IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30, and EVENING, 7:45.

REV. I. S. ELDER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. S. WILLIS WILL LECTURE IN the Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., near 2d-av., MONDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Friendship.*

REV. H. O. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. REV. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., will preach in STEINWAY HALL SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45 o'clock, And in the CHURCH at 10:30 in the MORNING. Subject of the Evening Sermon: THE ESSENTIAL IN RELIGION.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Anniversary of Sunday-school Association in the EVENING. Reunion of the confirmed on Whit Sunday, at 7 and 10:30 A. M.

THE BROOKLYN PRAYING BAND, D. W. PRICE, leader, will conduct the services in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av., Rev. J. W. SELLECK, Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE, Turnverein Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st., will be addressed TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., by Mrs. HELEN M. WALTON. Subject—*Intemperance, Its Cause and Cure; Ante-natally and Post-natally Considered.*

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 24.**

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 Western Union..c. 85¼ | 500 N. Y. C. & H......100½ |
| 500 do..........c. 85 | 100 do..........s3. 100⅝ |
| 200 do..........c. 85 | 100 Union Pacific...... 30⅝ |
| 200 do.......... 85⅛ | 700 Rock Island......c.107⅞ |
| 1600 do.......... 85 | 200 do..........s3.107⅞ |
| 400 do.......s3. 85 | 400 do.......... 107⅞ |
| 300 do.........c. 85 | 100 Lake Shore......s3. 90⅛ |
| 400 do.......... 84⅞ | 300 do.......... 90⅝ |
| 100 Erie Railway.... 63⅜ | 400 do.........c. 90⅝ |
| 700 Pacific Mail..... 45⅜ | 600 do.........s3. 90½ |
| 300 do.......... 45⅜ | 200 do.......... 90⅛ |
| 1300 do.......s3. 45⅜ | 100 St. Paul........ 54⅛ |
| 200 do.......... 45⅜ | 100 St. Paul Pref..... 72⅝ |
| 1200 do.......... 45⅜ | 1500 Ohio & Miss...... 41¾ |
| 1300 do......s3. 45 | 100 do.........c. 41⅝ |
| 1600 do.......... 45⅜ | 500 do.......... 41⅝ |
| 100 do.......s3. 45⅜ | 100 C., C. & I. C...... 30¾ |
| 1000 do.........c. 45⅜ | 400 do.........c. 30⅛ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,500 U. S. 6s, '81 R....119 | $1,000 U.S.5-20 C. '68.c.120¾ |
| 35,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.120¾ | 4,500 U. S. 5s, '81 C...115⅛ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $30,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 80¾ | 200 Erie Railway.b.c. 63⅜ |
| 13,000 Tenn 6s o.b.c. 81 | 100 West. U. Tel.b.c. 84⅝ |
| 1,000 Br'lyn 6s, W. L. 94 | 100 do.........s3. 84⅝ |
| 1,000 Erie 3d M......100 | 300 do.........b3. 84⅝ |
| 5,000 Union P. 1st..... 86⅞ | 300 do.......... 84⅝ |
| 15,000 do.......... 87 | 200 do.........b3. 85 |
| 1,000 do.........c. 86⅞ | 200 do.......... 85 |
| 6,000 Union P.10s, In. 69 | 1300 do.......... 85⅛ |
| 1,000 Cen. P. G. bds..102⅝ | 100 do.......... 85 |
| 5,000 Bell. & S. I. 1st. 96 | 100 do.........s3. 85 |
| 2,000 Long Dock bds. 99 | 100 do.........b3. 85⅛ |
| 2,000 B.,N.Y.& E.1st. 96 | 700 do.......... 85 |
| 2,000 Morris & E. 2d. 99¾ | 100 do.......... 84⅞ |
| 4,000 do.......... 99⅜ | 1400 do.........s3. 84¾ |
| 1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s....112 | 300 Harlem R.....b. c.130 |
| 5,000 Mich. S. S. F....102⅛ | 200 Panama R.b. c.c.110¾ |
| 1,000 L. Shore D. bds. 93⅛ | 200 Chi. & R. I.R.b.c.107⅞ |
| 1,000 D., L. & W. C..102⅝ | 200 do..........108 |
| 5,000 G. & M. C. S. F. 85 | 200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅝ |
| 2,000 N. Jer. C 1st.... 74 | 100 do.........b3. 90⅝ |
| 1,000 L. S. con C...... 87⅝ | 100 do.........c. 90⅝ |
| 5,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 89⅛ | 500 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 45⅛ |
| 5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st. W. D........88⅛ | 100 do.........b3. 45⅛ |
| 10,000 S., H. & E. 1st. 25 | 100 do.....b. c.s3. 45⅛ |
| 5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 91⅛ | 100 do.......... 45⅛ |
| 5,000 Can. South. 1st. 94 | 600 do.........s3. 45 |
| 1,000 B.,C.R & M.1st. 90 | 100 do.........b3. 45⅛ |
| 1,000 do..bet. call. 89⅛ | 300 do.......... 45⅛ |
| 1,000 do.......... 89⅛ | 500 do.........b3. 45⅛ |
| 10,000 W. U. Tel. 7s... 96⅛ | 200 do.........c. 45⅜ |
| 5,000 H. & St.Jo 8s,C. 86 | 1700 do.......... 45⅛ |
| 56 American Ex. Bk.109 | 200 do.........s3. 45⅛ |
| 15 Shoe & Leath. Bk.150 | 400 do.......... 45⅛ |
| 15 Central Nat. Bk.. 95 | 200 do.......... 45⅛ |
| 40 Manhattan Bank.151 | 200 do.........b3. 45⅜ |
| 20 Gallatin N. Bank.121 | 300 do.........s3. 45⅛ |
| 20 Fourth Nat. Bk...112 | 200 do.......... 45⅜ |
| 100 Phenix Bank......100 | 100 do.........c. 45⅜ |
| 25 American Ex..... 68 | 200 Union P. R...b. c. 30⅛ |
| 25 do.........b3. 68⅛ | 200 do.........c. 30⅛ |
| 30 Adams Express... 94 | 100 do.........b3. 30⅛ |
| 20 United States Ex. 71 | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 85 |
| 100 Maryland Coal Co. 25 | 400 Mil & St. P..b. c. 54 |
| 200 Quick. M. Co.b. c. 40⅛ | 100 do.......... 54⅛ |
| 100 Quicksilver Pf.... 49 | 100 do.......... 54⅛ |
| 100 do.......... 49⅛ | 100 do.........s3. 54⅛ |
| 300 do.........b3. 50 | 100 T., W. & W.b. c. c. 68⅝ |
| 300 do..bet. call. 50 | 10 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 93⅛ |
| 100 Mar. L & M. Co.. 12⅛ | 400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 41¾ |
| 67 Del. & H. Ca...s3.116 | 300 do.......... 41⅝ |
| 35 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅝ | 200 do.......... 41¾ |
| 100 do.bet. call.c.100⅝ | 100 do.........b3. 41¾ |
| 90 do..........100⅛ | 300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30⅝ |
| 300 do..........100⅛ | 100 do.........c. 30⅝ |
| 100 do.........c.100⅛ | 100 do.........b3. 30⅛ |
| 23 Joliet & Chi.R.... 94 | 100 do.......... 30⅝ |
| 200 Del., L. & W..b. c.103⅝ | 260 Morris & Essex... 93⅛ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U.S.6sR.,'81,b.c.119 | $500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, bet. call.........118¾ |
| 60,000 U.S.5sC.,'81,b.c.116 | 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call.........121⅛ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, called bonds...118⅝ | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 800 West Union....... 84⅝ | 800 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅝ |
| 20 North-west. Pref.. 80⅛ | 200 do.........b3.100⅝ |
| 100 Pac. Mail.......... 45⅜ | 500 Rock Island........107¾ |
| 200 do.......... 45⅛ | 100 do.........s3.107¾ |
| 600 do.......... 45⅛ | 500 St. Paul.......... 54⅛ |
| 300 do.......... 45 | 600 do.......... 54 |
| 100 do.........c. 45¾ | 200 Toledo & Wab.... 68⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railway..s3. 63⅛ | 300 Boston, H. & E... 2⅛ |
| 200 do.........s3. 63 | 100 Ohio & Miss....... 41¾ |
| 100 do.......... 63⅛ | 600 do.......... 41⅝ |
| 400 Un. Pac.........s3. 30⅛ | 5 Morris & Essex... 93⅛ |
| 200 Lake Shore........ 90⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C....... 30⅝ |
| 100 do.........b3. 90⅛ | 300 do.......... 30⅛ |
| 100 do.......... 90⅝ | 100 do.......... 30⅝ |
| 500 do.........s3. 90⅝ | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 400 W. U. Tel..b.c., s3 84⅝ | 200 Erie Railway..b.c. 63⅛ |
| 100 do.......... 84¾ | 200 do.......... 63 |
| 300 do.......... 84⅝ | 100 do.........b3. 63⅛ |
| 500 do.........s3. 84⅝ | 100 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 90⅛ |
| 200 do.......... 84⅝ | 200 do.......... 90⅜ |
| 500 Pacific Mail...b.c. 45⅛ | 200 Clev. & P. guar... 87⅛ |
| 400 do.......... 45⅝ | 400 Chi. & R. I....b.c.108⅜ |
| 300 do.......... 45⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 54 |
| 100 do.........c. 45⅜ | 200 do.......... 54⅛ |
| 700 do.......... 45⅝ | 100 Bos., H. & E..b.c. 2⅛ |
| 100 do.........s3. 45⅝ | 31 Morris & Essex... 93⅝ |
| 200 do.......... 45⅝ | 100 Del., L. & W...b3.103⅜ |
| 100 do.......... 45⅝ | 200 do..........103⅛ |
| 400 Quick. Mining.... 40⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 30⅝ |
| 300 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.100⅝ | 200 do.........b3. 30⅛ |
| 100 do.........s3.100⅝ | 100 Panama..........110⅛ |

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U S.5-20C.,'65,N.119¼ | 600 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅝ |
| 65,000 U S. 5-20 C., '67.121¾ | 300 Erie Railway...... 63⅛ |
| 800 Western Union... 84⅝ | 100 Harlem..........129⅝ |
| 500 do.........s3. 84⅝ | 300 Lake Shore........ 90⅛ |
| 100 do.........f 84⅝ | 100 St. Paul.......... 54⅛ |
| 500 Pacific Mail....s3. 45⅛ | 20 Del., L. & W...b3.103⅛ |
| 200 do.......... 45⅝ | 300 do..........103⅛ |
| 400 do.........b3. 45⅝ | 5 Chi. & Alt.Scrip.. 98 |
| 1700 do.......... 45⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 41¾ |
| 200 do.........b3. 45⅝ | 200 C., C. & I. C....... 30⅝ |
| 200 do.......... 45⅝ | |

SATURDAY, May 24—P. M.

The changes in the Bank return, though not important in amount, are in the wrong direction. The Loans, and consequently the Deposits, have gone up each nearly two millions of dollars—Loans $1,771,900, Deposits $1,928,200—while the Gold average is slightly less than last week, $66,300, and the Greenbacks $349,300 lower. The latter probably went into the Treasury to pay for Gold. The Gold operations of the Treasury, including the $1,500,000 sold on Thursday, left little or no advantage to the Banks, as the Customs paid in were about two and a half millions.

The ease in Money was not affected by the Bank return, and the rates to the Brokers, at the close of business, were 6@7 ₩ cent., with some balances left over at 5 ₩ cent. until Monday.

The Gold speculation attracted further attention, and the sales were advanced to 118⅜ ₩ cent., and closed 118⅜@118½ ₩ cent. The *Bull* clique in the movement make no demonstration, thus far, in the direction of a "lock-up" of the Cash Gold, though the presumption is that when it does come, it will be without notice to the Street.

This speculation, with the attendant threats to carry it up with a high hand to the damage of the Stock and Money markets, is not without its effect upon the Stock Exchange, where prices were depressed this morning, though showing steadiness at and after the Second Board.

In the Foreign Exchange there is a weak feeling owing to the course of the Gold market. Bills on London, 60 days, are 108⅛@108¼ ₩ cent., and Sighs, 109⅛@109¼ ₩ cent. The Public Funds continue steady and the Coupon Bonds scarce.

**Closing Quotations—May 24.**

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 115⅛ | 115⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 121⅛ | 121⅛ |
| American Gold | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 72⅛ | 73 |
| St. Paul Common | 54⅛ | 54⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 41⅛ | 41⅛ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 85⅛ | 84⅛ |
| Erie | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| Harlem | 130⅛ | 130 |
| North-west | 76 | 76 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 24.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 97⅞ | .... |
| City 6s, new | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy | 119⅝ | 120 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 110 | 110⅛ |
| Reading | 116⅛ | 116⅝ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60⅛ | 60⅜ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 42⅜ | 42⅝ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 25⅛ | 25⅝ |
| Northern Central | 36⅛ | 36⅝ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 42⅛ | 42⅝ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 93⅝ | 94 |

The week's Imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,105,811.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—1,014 bales Cotton, 46 hhds. Bark, 175 boxes Clocks, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 992 boxes Bacon, 307 pks. Provisions, 6,009 Staves, 15,414 bushels Wheat, 5,505 boxes Cheese, 2,741 bags Oil-cake, 100 bbls. Bacon, 26,335 bushels Corn, 607 bbls. Pork, 5 tcs. Pork, 75 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—1,271 boxes Bacon, 44 bales Furs, 16 boxes Clocks, 5,399 boxes Cheese, 20 tcs. Pork, 250 bags Ore, 85 boxes Ham, 733 bales Cotton, 10 boxes Woodware, 5 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 484 bags Oil-cake, 17 boxes Castings.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—6 tcs. Tallow, 183 hhds. Tallow, 1,348 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Apples, 144 bbls. Flour, 1,838 boxes Cheese, 129 pks. Stearine, 300 bales Cotton, 150 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 boxes Dyestuffs, 199 boxes Bacon, 11,500 bushels Wheat, 10 boxes Flavine, 150 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 300 boxes Corn, 110 tcs. Beef, 85 cases Can Goods, 9,000 Staves, 10,200 bushels Corn.

By the bark Sleipner, for Cronstadt—3,064 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 pigs Lead.

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—29 hhds. Tobacco, 12 tcs. Tobacco, 44 bales Leather, 10,660 bushels Corn, 7,493 bushels Wheat, 741 bales Cotton, 2 cases Cigars.

By the bark Foreningen, for Abo—12,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Cleta, for London—180 boxes Clocks, 5,949 bags Oil-cake, 4,320 Staves.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—153 Hides, 50 hhds. Tallow, 4 cases Rubber, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 185 bales Tobacco, 3 bales Furs, 135 bbls. Apples, 75 cases Cassia Buds, 11,565 bushels Corn, 542 bbls. Resin, 6 tcs. Casings, 20 pks. Hardware, 142 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 4 kegs Potash Salt, 3 bbls. Flour, 51 boxes Bacon, 10 tcs. Lard, 61 bales Leather, 8 cases Tobacco, 4,132 bushels Rye, 10 cases Machinery.

By the brig La Plata, for Cork and orders—2,948 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Argosy, for London—6,928 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Two Brothers, for Gottenburg—1,007 bbls. Naphtha, 45 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.


Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; full facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.


## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for money and 94 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 88¾; New 5s, 89¼. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅞.

2:30 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 24—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 24.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000 francs during the past week. Rentes opened at 54f. 95c., and closed at 54f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. Of the sales to-day, 7,500 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston in April at 8 13-16d.; from the same ports deliverable in May at 8 13-16d.; from the same ports deliverable in June and July at 9d.; from the same ports deliverable July and August at 9d.; and from New-Orleans, deliverable July and August, at 9d.

LONDON, May 24—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 37s.@37s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

**Controller's Receipts.**

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid, yesterday, into the City Treasury:

| | |
|---|---|
| From taxes, Croton rent and interest | $2,046 63 |
| From street openings and improvements and interest | 7,168 87 |
| From arrears of taxes, assessment, Croton rent, and interest | 7,019 12 |
| From interest on bond and mortgage, ferry rent, market rents, and fees | 2,095 10 |
| From Croton water rent | 5,486 30 |
| Total | $23,816 02 |

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes and interest | $45,484 62 |
| Street openings and improvements and interest | 54,443 60 |
| Arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent and interest | 34,962 85 |
| Market rents and fees, water lot rents, interest on bond and mortgage, &c., &c. | 12,472 06 |
| Croton water rent | 28,171 22 |
| Dock and slip rents | 68,991 34 |
| Total | $244,525 69 |

**Receipts by the Department of Public Works.**

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that Department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

| | |
|---|---|
| For Croton water rent | $32,236 75 |
| For vault permits | 943 00 |
| For sewer permits | 590 00 |
| For vitrified pipe sold to contractors | 151 20 |
| Total | $33,920 95 |

## INSTRUCTION.


**Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,**

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

ALL BAD WRITERS AND INCOMPETENT book-keepers should attend PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, or up-town, Broadway, corner 33d-st. Twenty-four writing lessons $2 50.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.


## TEACHERS.


A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher desires the tutorship of one or two boys during the Summer months; would have no objection to traveling; refers to Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., No. 40 West 11th-st. Address W. H. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS of meeting with an engagement for the holidays; is a good musician; can fill the position of governess to young children; salary no object; highest references. Address Miss HALL, Hellmuth College, London, Ontario.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD LARGE experience in teaching, has spent two years on the continent, and speaks French fluently, would like to travel in Europe, as governess to children or companion to a lady, for her expenses. Address Miss TUTTLE, St. Denis Hotel, New-York City.


## FURNITURE.


T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, &C., AT

S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,

Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

**Warren Ward & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES.

Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,

No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,

offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c. Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.


## DRY GOODS.


**RECEPTION DAY. INDIA SHAWLS.**

Our INDIA SHAWL RECEPTION takes place on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, May 26, 27, and 28, when we will THROW OPEN to our patrons and the public the HANDSOMEST FURNISHED, the MOST ARTISTIC, and BEST APPOINTED INDIA SHAWL ROOM IN THE WORLD.

Our stock having been purchased on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS by our own experienced buyer, DIRECT FROM EAST INDIA MERCHANTS trading in CACHMERE and UMRITZER, we will exhibit, without exception, the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of GENUINE INDIA SHAWLS ever seen in this country.

The assortment contains many RARE NOVELTIES in PATTERNS and DESIGNS, and a number of ORIENTAL GEMS that, for SINGULAR BEAUTY, have never before been secured by any house in the United States.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

# STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 110 WEST 23D-STREET,

will offer MONDAY and during the week their entire stock of Goods in all their various departments at a DECIDED REDUCTION IN PRICE from THE EARLY PART OF THE SEASON.

We invite especial attention to our full lines of BLACK DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, IN TAFFETA AND GROS GRAINS, in all qualities and most famous makes. EXCELLENT BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, full 24 inches wide, very heavy, at $1 yard. MUCH BETTER BLACK TAFFETA SILKS AT $1 25, $1 33, $1 37, $1 62. BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $1 50, $1 70, $1 97, and upward, ALL OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH.

COLORED TAFFETA GROS GRAIN and TRIMMING SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW AND POPULAR SHADES, FROM $1 15 UPWARD. A very large assortment of colors. The above lines of Silks will be found extremely cheap, and all first-class goods, which we cut to suit the wants of customers.

Continuation this week of our great sale of

**PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.**

The large quantities we are daily selling enable us to offer constantly very GREAT BARGAINS.

We shall this week offer many new and desirable lines of Sun Umbrellas, purchased the past few days, at a reduction of 33 per cent. from former prices.

GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS.

CHANGEABLE SILK IN ALL COLORS, COLORED GROS GRAIN SILK SUN UMBRELLAS.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED, VARIOUS DESIGNS.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, IN VARIETY.

The above lines in all sizes, styles and colors, with elegant designs in handles.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

**Under-wear Department.**

The large facilities we now possess in manufacturing, and the great and constant attention We bestow to this department, enable us to offer a richer and larger selection of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS Than any other establishment in the country. We have always on hand the most complete assortment of every article requisite for ladies' or children's outfits in all styles, sizes and qualities at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

An inspection of our GOODS, STYLES AND PRICES will amply repay ladies in purchasing.

A large line of imported and our own make of LADIES' LINEN, LAWN AND BABRITE SUITS, in all styles and qualities.

LINEN AND BABRITE POLONAISES, hand embroidered and braided, from $4 50 upward.

Ladies' White Lawn Morning Robes, plain and richly trimmed with Hamburg Embroidery, from $4 75 upward.

**Children's Department.**

Pique Braided Suits, Mantles, Capes and Gabriels, in White Pique and Colored Linen, for all ages.

A great bargain in CHILDREN'S NORMANDY CAPS.

300 Children's Normandy Caps at $2 71, former price $4 50. finest material and workmanship.

**Lace Department.**

We are now offering the richest selection of Laces and Embroideries of any house in the City, many of which were purchased at last week's forced auction sales, and we will sell at positive bargains.

REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK AND COL'D YAK LACES,
FRENCH BLONDE LACES,
REAL AND ITALIAN VALENCIENNES LACES,
WHITE AND BUFF CLUNY LACES,
SPANISH LACES,
in all widths and qualities.

Also a superb lot of REAL THREAD FLOUNCINGS, POINT APPLIQUE FLOUNCINGS, REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES.

Special jobs in HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

# STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

**REMOVAL.**

**D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.**

HAVE REMOVED TO

**NO. 865 BROADWAY,**

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.,

And will offer on MONDAY, May 26, great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISE JACKETS, TALMAS, &C.; MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES.

Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaises.

**D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,**

NO. 865 BROADWAY.

**AT GAYNOR'S,**

CORSETS, SKIRTS, AND TOURNOURS SPECIALTIES.

NO. 822 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST. BRANCH STORE, NO. 649 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.

SUMMER GOODS JUST RECEIVED. ELEGANT SHAPES AND STYLES, ADAPTED TO ANY FIGURE. LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN FRENCH HAIR-CLOTH SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS. SUPERIOR STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.


## BUSINESS CHANCES.


A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL NEWSpaper man, experienced in all departments, desires to meet a young gentleman with about $5,000, some literary ability, and political aspirations, with a view of establishing a first-class weekly newspaper in some enterprising Western town, where political patronage alone will replace the investment within two or three years. Address CANDOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.



**A. T. Stewart & Co.**

Are offering in all the departments of their

**Retail Store**

An immense stock of SILKS, SATINS, LACES, Dress Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, SHAWLS, SUITS, Carpets, House-Furnishing and Housekeeping Goods at prices as low, if not lower, than those obtained at the RECENT AUCTION SALES.

A visit of inspection is requested. MAIL ORDERS for samples and prices promptly filled.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

**A. T. Stewart & Co.,**

Will open on MONDAY, May 26, NOVELTIES in ready-made SILK, POPLIN, MOHAIR, LINEN, LAWN, and ORGANDIE

**Suits**

At Extremely Attractive Prices.

To wit:

A Black Silk Dress, elegantly trimmed, only $50.

LAWN and LINEN DRESSES, $5 upward.

A new and choice assortment of elegant Zephyr-Wool SEA-SIDE WRAPS, $2 and $3 50 each.

Also the balance of their Spring importation of

**French Hats and Bonnets,**

At a reduction of $15 to $20 each, some from recent importations, and all are from the MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS IN PARIS.

FANCY SILKS.—The desirable colorings, $1, value $1 50 and $1 25, value $1 75.

BLACK SILKS, from $1 50 upward. Prices unusually attractive.

JAPANESE SILK, pure Silk one way, 45c. per yard.

**Popular Dress Goods,**

from 25c. upward.

Just received, a large invoice of STEEL-GRAY and choice MODE COLORED Real Mohairs, from 40c. per yard upward.

A FRESH INVOICE OF ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED **Kid Gloves,** in all the choice colorings.

Parasols, Sunshades, Fancy Goods.

**Dress-Making,**

UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed at short notice, *without disappointment in time or fitting*, equal in style and elegance to the best foreign productions.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FANCY SILK DEPARTMENT.

GRISAILLE STRIPES, warranted best Lyons make, $1 25, recently sold at $1 75. POSITIVELY THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED BY US. GRAY AND BLACK, AND BLACK AND COLORS, 87½c. COLORED GROUNDS, BLACK WITH COLORS, AND OTHER RICH GOODS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

PLAIN-COLORED SILK DEPARTMENT.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW AND STAPLE COLORS, AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR CHEAPNESS.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE ABOVE GOODS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED DURING THE RECENT DEPRESSION IN THE FOREIGN MARKETS, AND WE NOW OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT LESS THAN EUROPEAN PRICES.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.

BONNET'S, 25 INCH, SATIN FINISH, $2 25. CACHEMIRE, EXTRA SUBLIME, $2 50. RECOMMENDING NONE BUT THE BRANDS APPROVED OF BY OUR OLDEST PATRONS, WE WARRANT IN EVERY CASE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL CONTINUE ON MONDAY, MAY 26, IN THEIR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, THEIR GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SUITS, IMPORTED AND OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST STYLES, AT $12, $16, $20, $24, AND $28, BEING A REDUCTION OF 30 TO 50 PER CENT. ALSO GREAT BARGAINS IN LAWN AND LINEN SUITS, FROM $5 UP. LADIES' POLONAISE JACKETS, TALMAS, &C., AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. ALSO LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, TOILET SACQUES, CORSET COVERS, UNDERSKIRTS, &C., &C., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH. LADIES' AND MISSES' BRAIDED PIQUE AND LINEN SUITS, IN THE NEWEST STYLES, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. WALKING SUITS AND EVENING DRESSES OF UNSURPASSED ELEGANCE AND STYLE MADE AT SHORT NOTICE, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MAY 26,

WILL OFFER A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SATIN STRIPED AND BROCADED JAPANESE POPLINS, 30c. AND 37½c. PER YARD, REDUCED FROM 50c.

FRENCH MOHAIRS, INCLUDING THE NEW SHADES OF SAGE AND MIGNONETTE, 37½c., 40c., AND 50c. PER YARD.

STRIPED DE BEGE AND SATIN STRIPED MOHAIR, 40c. AND 45c.

IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, ELEGANT SHADES, 50c.

MOHAIR AND DE BEGES, FOR POLONAISES, IN ALL SHADES OF GRAY AND BROWN, 50c. AND 62½c. PER YARD.

PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, SUITABLE FOR LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, REDUCED TO 25c.

STRIPED AND CHENE POPLINS, VERY DESIRABLE FOR TRAVELING SUITS, 20c. PER YARD. WORTH 35c.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 26,

500 PIECES SILK-WARP VIENNA CLOTH, 62½c.
500 PIECES SILK-WEFT MOHAIRS, 75c.
400 PIECES SILK-WARP FRENCH PONGEE, 75c.
300 PIECES SILK PARIS SERGE, EXTRA QUALITY, $1 50.
300 PIECES SILK-WARP CREPE EUGENIES, $1.
300 PIECES BROCADED MIKADO SILK, $1.
250 PIECES SILK-WARP JAPANESE SILK, 50c., REDUCED FROM 75c.
200 PIECES SILK AND CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, $1, REDUCED FROM $1 25.
A FULL LINE OF SUMMER CASHMERE, REDUCED TO 75c.
IRISH, LYONS, AND FRENCH POPLINS, IN ALL SHADES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 26,

IN THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMET, TRIMMED BONNETS and ROUND HATS, from the leading Paris milliners and of our own manufacture, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A large assortment of SUN HATS, suitable for the Seaside and Country, trimmed and untrimmed, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE ROBINSON CRUSOE HAT, TRIMMED WITH FLORIDA FLOWERS, $3.

Also, the "MODOC HAT," something entirely new, $1 50.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY ATTACTIVE PRICES.


## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.

WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS.


**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

**CARPETINGS**

Have open a fine line of

French Moquets, At $2 75 and $3 per yard.
Royal Wiltons, At $2 50 and $2.75 per yard.
Five-Frame English Brussels, At $1 75 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, At $1 25 per yard.
Ingrain Carpetings,
White and Fancy Mattings, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

**UPHOLSTERY GOODS.**

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT SHORT NOTICE,

White and Colored Holland Shades, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A FULL LINE OF Guipure Lace and Satin and Guipure Lace Window, Sash and Vestibule Curtains, Table-Covers, and Guipure Trimmings, in Complete Sets to Match.

ALSO, Furniture Coverings and Drapery Materials IN GREAT VARIETY.

**Furnishing Department FOR LADIES', CHILDREN, AND INFANTS.**

EVERY REQUISITE IN THIS LINE READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

**Arnold, Constable & Co.**

HAVE MADE A GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

BROCADED AND STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND STRIPED GAUZE CHAMBRAIS,
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
ENGLISH BAREGES, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES,
PALM LEAF, POLKA DOT, AND LACE STRIPE SILK FIGURED GRENADINE BATISTE,
LACE STRIPED POPLINS,
SICILLIEN POPLINS,
SICILLIEN DELAINES,
PONGEE POPLINS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED MOHAIRS,
STRIPED DEBAGES,
FANCY LACE STRIPED DEBAGES,
FIGURED AND STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
SATIN STRIPED LAWNS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, &C.

ALSO,

BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS,
SUMMER SILKS, GRISAILLE SILKS, &C.

AT PRICES EQUALLY LOW.

**Great Reduction in Prices OF PARIS AND CITY MADE Garments.**

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Cloth, Cashmere, Silk and Lace Sacques, and Polonais.

Linen and Batiste Suits and Polonais.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Thread and Llama Lace Pointes and Sacques,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Gentlemen's Under-wear and Hosiery.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Kid and Summer Gloves.

FURNISHING GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR

**Gentlemen and Youths.**

**WILSON & GREIG**

No. 771 Broadway,

CORNER OF 9TH-ST,

will offer, on MONDAY, May 26,

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS**

to those who wish to purchase dry goods.

Ladies will find

**GREAT BARGAINS**

in several of the departments.

CLOTH and CASHMERE GARMENTS marked down 25 per cent.

PARIS, BERLIN, and OWN MAKE SUITS, marked 33⅓ per cent. lower.

WILSON & GREIG will also offer, at much-reduced prices,

WHITE LAWN SUITS, a little soiled; also,
CAMBRIC SUITS,
WHITE WAISTS, at half price,
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTH CLOAKS,
BABIES' SILK and SATIN BONNETS, at 25c., 50c., $1, and $1 50—less than one-third the price.
BABIES' PIQUE SUN-BONNETS, at 25c.; worth $1.
BABIES' FRENCH PIQUE BOOTS, 25c.; marked from $1 50.

WILSON & GREIG have just received LINEN PONGEE, a new material for POLONAISES, at 35c.; also, REVERE STRIPED WASHING LINEN, at 35c., 50 per cent. below the value; also, SATIN STRIPED GRENADINE, double width, in black and in white, at $1 50; worth $3 50. One case JAPANESE STRIPES, at 25c.; worth 80c.

**WILSON & GREIG**

No. 771 Broadway.

CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

NOTICE.—Just received from Paris, one case of EMBROIDERED BATISTE and LINEN POLONAISES and COSTUMES, very desirable; also, CASHMERE, EMBROIDERED DOLMANS and PELERINES, unmade; also, one case of choice shades of ALGERINE CLOTHS, suitable for SEA SHORE and WATERING PLACES.

**POPULAR CARPET STORE.**

No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st.

CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES.

Fine Check and White Mattings, 25c. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25 per yard.
Body Brussels, in new designs, $1 75 to $2 per yard.
A large stock of Paper Hangings, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Oil-cloths, and Rugs, at

EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,

between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

No connection whatever with any other house. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. NEW IMPORTED styles from Paris and Berlin. BEAUTIFUL CHANGES. Patterns of them now ready. Endless variety. Patterns fitted to the form WARRANTED PERFECT. The ONLY PLACE in this country that imports fashions and sells patterns of them. Examine and see for yourself. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Come early in the day.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.—PINEapple dress goods for Summer and sea-shore wear. A large and elegant assortment at No. 839 Broadway, up-stairs, opposite Wallack's Theatre.


## INSURANCE.


**REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,**

No. 153 Broadway.

CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873

**$566,557 89.**


## AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers, of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau.

Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.

The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.

ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.

Per order. FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

ARTIST'S SALE.

We will sell by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 27 and 28, commencing at 12 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery, No. 27 Nassau-st., the entire collection of ART TROPHIES belonging to Señor FELIPE S. GUTIERREZ, consisting of highly-finished Scriptural and altar pieces, cabinet heads, full-length figures, aquarelles, life studies made during many years' practice at various life schools in Europe, studies and drawings highly useful in art schools or to students practicing art. The above desirable paintings are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold without any reserve.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A very extensive and choice collection of books in nearly every department of literature, will be sold at auction during the current week, commencing MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock each afternoon. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that Messrs. Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradly will sell at their sales-rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 Church-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873, at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of JAMES McNULTY, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated May 15, 1873.

JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co. will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, at public auction, at their sales-rooms, No. 132 Church-st., in the City of New-York, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of James McNulty, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1873.

JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF NEW and second-hand Axminster, Moquette, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets at the Central Sales-rooms, corner Willoughby-st. and Pearl, Brooklyn on MONDAY, May 26 at 10 A. M.

## FINANCIAL.


**NOTICE TO INVESTORS.**

**CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.**

**$5,000,000**

**7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

**Is Now Finished,**

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER**

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

**LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY**

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

**$6,000,000,**

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1899, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

**WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,**

NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

**ANDREWS & CO.,**

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

**Travelers' Credits**

issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK, OF LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

*KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.*

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.


OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proxime.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK, CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, Commissioners.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. City Bonds, viz.: $150,000 Permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1915; $500,000 Three-year Bonds.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this company will close on MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on THURSDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN F. COLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 14 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MINZESHEIMER & JOSEPH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner has the right to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.
LAURENS JOSEPH.

## ICE CREAM.


**ICE-CREAM,**

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,

$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.


## STATIONERY.


SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account books made to any pattern.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873,
ON THE PREMISES,
150 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,
ON THE SLOPES OF THE FAMOUS
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
ADJACENT TO STATION AT ORANGE VALLEY.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S FULL REGIMENTAL BAND.
LUNCHEON BEFORE SALE.
For passes, maps, and particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New York.

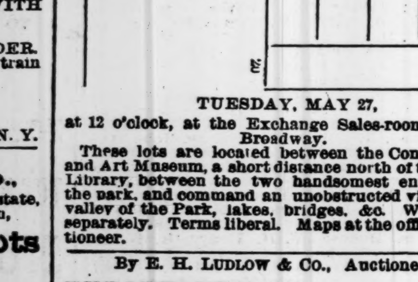
HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
Seventy-Six Acres of Land
AT
HOLLINGBOURNE, SCARBOROUGH,
ON HUDSON RIVER.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 27, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROBERT BOORMAN ESTATE, HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY, HOLLINGBOURNE, SCARBOROUGH, N. Y.
The estate lies about three-eighths of a mile from the station, and one and one-half mile south of Sing Sing. It contains about seventy-six acres of fine land, with a front on the New-York and Albany Road, or Broadway, of over one-half mile, with a splendid mansion, stable, lodge, and greenhouses, all built of brick and cement, in the most substantial manner, without regard to cost. It also has a number of frame cottages, barns, and out-houses of frame, for laborers, &c. Its extensive front on Broadway renders it well adapted for cutting up into thirteen plots, all of them having handsome views of the Hudson River. A fine stream runs the whole length of the property, capable of making three beautiful ponds. It is well wooded, and from its commanding position and nearness to the flourishing village of Sing Sing, makes this one of the most desirable opportunities for a person desirous of securing a home which cannot fail to increase largely in value. The whole will be put up at an upset price; if not sold, will then be offered in plots, and sold to the highest bidder. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
will sell at
ENGLEWOOD,
NEW-JERSEY'S FAVORITE SUBURB,
On Saturday, May 31, 1873,
At 2:30 P. M., on the premises,
By order of Mrs. J. S. COWAN,
The Beautiful Estate of Hillside Park,
COMPRISING CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN,
Fronting on Engle, Chestnut, and Hillside avs., and SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS,
Only four minutes' walk from station.
ALSO,
THE ELEGANT STONE MANSION, WITH CONVENIENT OUT-BUILDINGS AND GREENHOUSES.
SALE ABSOLUTE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Parties desiring to attend sale take 1:15 P. M. train from foot of Chambers and 23d sts.
For maps and railroad tickets apply to
CHAS. D. KELLOGG, ENGLEWOOD,
and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction,
Desirable Building Lots
in the immediate vicinity of the station
AT ROSELLE, N. J.,
by order of Mme. Ch. Charlier, THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, at 1 P. M., on the premises, fifty minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Also, a Gothic house, containing ten rooms; lot 60x180, well shaded. The lots at choice, fronting on Union and Westfield avs., St. Joseph and Charles sts., within five minutes' walk of station, and in the midst of fine improvements. Parties desiring to attend the sale will take 12 M. train from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, and 12:40 train from Elizabeth. Free tickets will be furnished by auctioneers.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.
VILLA PLOTS
on the slopes of the famous
ORANGE MOUNTAIN
at auction, adjacent to the station at
ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS
and
DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Pine st., will sell,
TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873,
by order of R. O. Cromelin, Esq.,
150 MAGNIFICENT BUILDING LOTS ON THE MOUNTAIN SLOPE, NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK.
CHOICE PROPERTY IN AN ELEGANT NEIGHBORHOOD, SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS,
And on an Elevation Commanding Views Unequaled in Extent and Beauty in the Vicinity of New-York.
Streets are all graded and substantial plank-walks laid. Music by Grafulla's full Regimental Band. Luncheon before the sale. For maps, passes, and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE.
FIFTH-AV. LOTS,
FRONTING
CENTRAL PARK.
FIFTH-AV.




TUESDAY, MAY 27,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
These lots are located between the Conservatory and Art Museum, a short distance north of the Lenox Library, between the two handsomest entrances to the park, and command an unobstructed view of the valley of the Park, lakes, bridges, &c. Will be sold separately. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of auctioneer.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
IMPORTANT SALE
OF THE WELL-KNOWN AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
LYRIC HALL PROPERTY,
ON 6TH-AV.,
42D-ST. AND RESERVOIR-SQUARE,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.,
at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.
The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—Nos. 15 East 66th, 18 East 40th, 20, 22, and 24 East 57th, 20 and 41 West 56th, 14 and 16 West 53d, 1 and 15 East 53d, 16 and 20 West 52d, 7 and 16 East 46th, 26 and 71 West 46th, 20 and 74 West 47th, and 11 East 41st sts.; also, No. 614 5th-av. at a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE.—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x60, and 16x66. Apply to
WM. C. LESSTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE.—TO PURCHASERS DESIRING first-class houses, we would call attention to Nos. 14 and 16 West 53d-st., and Nos. 18, 20, 22, and 24 East 57th-st.; elegantly finished in hard-wood, and the best built houses in the market.
DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, No. 63 East 41st-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN: HOUSE IN complete order, on University-place; excellent business location. RATHBONE & COSTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF SPLENDID land in the new part of the City at $1,500 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of
Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased,
located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal.
Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER.
Elegant private residence for sale or rent after June 1, if not sold, known as "Cedar Lawn," situated at Fishkill, directly opposite and overlooking the City of Newburg, one-half mile from depot, one and three-quarter hours from City, seven daily trains; house large and completely furnished, with all modern improvements; nine acres highly cultivated, filled with choice fruit and shade; river and mountain view unsurpassed; neighborhood first class; coach-house, ice-house, (filled,) ten-pin alley, cold grapery, large garden and pasture for cows; everything complete. Altogether one of the few places rarely offered for health and comfort. Is well adapted for first-class boarding-house or school. Will be exchanged for good City property, unincumbered, or sold cheap. Address L. WILKINSON, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE—TERMS easy; only $7,500 for a new two-story French-roof house: twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels, fruit and shade trees; large lot, assessments paid; on the pleasantest avenue and in the rapidly-growing City of Elizabeth, N. J.; property in the vicinity of the house rising in value every day; it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Address HONESTY, Box No. 152 Times Office.

WESTCHESTER.—FOR SALE OR RENT, residence of Abraham Hatfield, within twelve miles of City Hall; house with all the modern improvements; stables, hennery, &c., in good order; one and a half acres handsomely fenced; garden made; fruit and berries in abundance; photographs of house at office. Apply to HATFIELD & CO., No. 120 Front-st., New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a desirable brick cottage, and half an acre of ground; only a few minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT house, furnished; has all the modern conveniences; surroundings first class; one-acre corner lot tastefully laid out in lawn; three minutes from Montrose Depot. D. McMASTER, 352 West 32d-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS,
IRVINGTON,
TARRYTOWN,
WHITE PLAINS, &c.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished and unfurnished.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COMPLETELY furnished, handsome modern house; twelve rooms; thirty-five minutes from New-York; five minutes from railroad station; grounds 100x300; elevated, and beautifully ornamented; large trees, excellent garden planted; fine piazza on three sides; splendid shade, &c. Address or apply to JAMES R. & H. L. HAY, corner Belleville and 4th avs., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, CHEAP.—The Parry House, at Highland Falls, N. Y., on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy sleeping-rooms. Call and examine, or address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AT Bergen Point on Avenue T, one block from Latourette Hotel; has ten rooms; possession June 1. Inquire E. L. HERRICK, No. 1 State-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

NARRAGANSETT.—TO LET, FURNISHED, for the season, or for sale, the stone mansion, 40x40, with L attached, within convenient distance of Pier; easy of access from Kingston Depot on the Stonington Railroad; terms moderate. Apply on the premises of Mrs. Gen. RODMAN, or by letter to Rocky Brook (R. I.) Post-office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—ONE of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, a short distance above Poughkeepsie; unrivaled mountain and river views; house large and fully furnished; vegetables and fruit supplied; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT Carmansville, 152d-st.; splendid view of the Hudson; three minutes' walk from depot; terms very moderate; a rare chance.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR FOR THE Summer season, on very reasonable terms, one new barouch, one landau, horses and harness to match; also, a phaeton, with horse and harness to match. Call or address to Farmer's stables, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, furnished, a handsomely located residence, on high ground; splendid view of Long Island Sound and inland; house first-class, large and commodious; best location in the village. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $500. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room C.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, or for sale, a commodious house, beautifully located, only five minutes' walk from main depot; gas, water, bath, plenty of fruit and flowers. Address Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT four-story house No. 513 West 23d-st.; rent $1,200; neighborhood excellent.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, within eight minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, a nice house, twelve rooms, fine lawn; to desirable tenant, $600. LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FLOORS AND ROOMS TO LET UNfurnished in the first-class and newly painted house No. 42 University-place; terms moderate.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

AT RED BANK, N. J., ON THE Shrewsbury River, to let, for the season or year, a large house, barn, out-buildings, and twelve acres of land. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the first-class house No. 4 East 10th-st., first house east of 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

ASTORIA—COUNTRY SEAT TO LET with fine house, stables, garden and fruit; immediate possession. Inquire EMIL MAGNUS, No. 67 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE.—TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE; carriage-house, plenty shade and fruit trees, also garden; high beautiful grounds; near railway depot. Apply to M. C. GASPER, No. 54 South-st.

STAMFORD.—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO let; eight minutes from depot; furnished or unfurnished; range, gas, &c.; large grounds. For full particulars address F. ROBINSON, No. 395 Canal-st.

TO LET AT HARLEM.—THE DOUBLE house—with large garden—corner 124th-st. and 2d-av.; suitable for hotel, school, or residence. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY TO LET—A brick cottage; ten rooms, high ground, fine shade, near depot, river view, water and gas in; $50 per month. Apply to JAMES BERWICK, Yonkers.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURnished, north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the Grand Central Depot; in a few days, hourly trains to and from 30th-st. The house is commodious and fully furnished, with bath-room, hot and cold water, first-rate laundry, with stationary tubs and every convenience; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with large chicken yards; a large ice-house, filled; garden and ample lawn; possession as soon as desired. For further information, inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, one and one-half miles from landing, a beautiful Summer residence, two stories, thirty-four feet square, fronting the south, wing on rear, eleven rooms, high ceilings, marble mantels; good stable, carriage-house; five acres, fruit and shade trees; fresh pond and brook; very choice location. Apply to A. M. HALLETT, Postmaster, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—COUNTRY-SEAT, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, fourteen miles from City Hall; convenient to cars and steam-boats; house has fourteen rooms, all modern conveniences; grounds five acres; all necessary out-buildings, grapery, &c. Apply from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
RATHBONE & COSTER,
No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, and basement, No. 12 Bank-st., $26 per month; a fourth floor, four rooms, No. 8 Bank-st., $20; room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 3 Bethune-st.; second floor, $17 50; room and two bedrooms, third floor, No. 784 Greenwich-st., $13 50; room, kitchen, and bedroom, second floor, No. 242 West 10th-st., $12 50 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, overlooking the Hudson, on the Palisades at Bull's Ferry, about four acres, nice dwellings, with out-buildings; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit; thirty minutes from Spring-st. by boat; steam and horse cars convenient. W. H. ALLEN, 5 Pine-st.; J. R. GRAHAM, 176 Centre-st.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—AN elegantly furnished villa, with all modern conveniences, on the grounds of the Tappan Zee House, with table d'hôte at the hotel, or without board.
Also.
A pleasant cottage, with eight rooms, to let.
Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, A LARGE house, containing all City conveniences; fully furnished; four acres in garden and lawn; stable and carriage-house. Rent only $1,500 per year. Apply at once to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FRENCH FLAT, $40 PER MONTH; six rooms, opposite Opera-house. Apply at No. 142 East 14th-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,
FOR
Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE CORNER BASEMENT NO. 59 Liberty-st. and Liberty-place, under M. K. Jesup & Co., suitable for stationery, insurance, banking, or mercantile business; has nine large windows, and is one of the best offices in the City. Apply to the janitor, or F. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, EXtensive premises containing nearly 25,000 feet of flooring suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated close to 4th-av., in East 22d-st. Apply to J. PURSSELL, No. 910 Broadway.

TO LET, BASEMENT, NO. 91 5TH-AV., FOR doctor's office.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM TO LET—Handsomely furnished; in a first-class English-basement house. Apply at No. 219 West 43d-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AGENCY FOR GOOD SERVANTS.
25 years established.
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.
J. W. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Male and female help for all work constantly on hand; German, English, Swedish, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a neat, economical and reliable servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation in the country for a first-class cook, thoroughly competent in every respect. To be seen Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 7 East 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, who cuts and trims stylishly, makes ball and dinner dresses; gives entire satisfaction; the work of a few more families by the day. Address A. B. C., No. 118 West 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN in a family to travel, either to Europe or in the United States; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent dress-maker and hair-dresser; takes the entire charge of a lady's wardrobe. Address W. E. L., No. 118 West 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 545 2d-av.

NURSES, CHAMBER-MAIDS, AND cooks, with reliable references, wish situations. Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take in family washing or go out by the day to work. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

### MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT book-keeper. Address J. M. R., Daily Witness Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation for his coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate, and will be highly recommended. Call or address on Monday for James, No. 45 West 39th-st., at the feed-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARdener and Useful Man.—By a capable, industrious, and reliable young man; is intelligent, neat, and respectful; tries to please; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant coachman; will soon be disengaged. Can be seen or address Coachman, No. 28 Lexington-av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored young man as coachman and groom; references furnished. Address or call at 121 West 50th-st.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE; very superior; just arrived; have first-rate references from late employer and clergyman; waiting engagement. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN as light porter; can be seen at my office from 10 until 2 o'clock daily; has been in the employ of members of my family, and given great satisfaction. Davison Brown, No. 90 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS head waiter or first-class cook in a Summer or City house. Call on or address T. T. B. Reed, at present employer's, Madison-avenue Hotel, 27th-st. and Madison-av., for one week.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; is thoroughly efficient; reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 67 West 12th-st., French tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITer in a private family; has first-class City references. Call or address H. R., No. 945 Broadway.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN WRITing wishes to secure two or three furnished rooms in the City or vicinity, in a strictly private family. Address J., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO care for the season by a man and wife; no incumbrance; best City reference. Address F. A. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

## PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until Tuesday, June 3, prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each proposal will be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.

The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY LOT for sale; any person wishing to purchase a full-size lot, 14 by 27 feet, in the most desirable part of the old ground, may hear of an opportunity that very seldom offers by applying to E. B. LANSING & CO., Nos. 168 and 170 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

## SUMMER RESORTS

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will be opened for the reception of guests from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New-York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4 50 per day.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.,
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.
The above hotel will be open June 14. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, the last week of April and first and last weeks of May, upon application to W. B. COLEMAN.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.,
Will open for guests, June 16. Board, $4 per day. Four trains daily from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Harlem Railroad. Mr. J. Bernstein's Orchestral Band has been engaged for the season. For terms, &c., apply at the hotel, or address J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Will open for the reception of guests June 2, 1873. Board at reduced rates for the season. A book, illustrating Lebanon Springs and surroundings, will be sent on application to DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.
This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WILL OPEN, JUNE 10.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The ATLANTIC HOUSE, fronting Touro Park and Bellevue-avenue, will be opened for the season on MONDAY, May 26.
WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWLY FURNISHED AND REFITTED,
LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 14, and positively remain open until Oct. 1.
For terms, &c., address M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.
GILLIS HOUSE.
JAMES E. GILLIS, Proprietor.
This first-class Summer-house opens June 1.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address, at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor,
late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The DERBY COTTAGE, facing Touro Park and Bellevue-avenue; elegant rooms and first-class board. Apply at No. 273 5th-av., New-York.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

CATSKILL CREEK HOUSE.—PLEASANTLY located on the Catskill Creek, seven miles from Catskill Village; accessible by good roads; handy to Post-office, railroad, and steam-boat; boating, bathing, and fishing privileges; Sulphur Springs, Rip Van Winkle Glen, and other natural attractions, near by; lovers of pure mountain air and pleasant surroundings will be pleased with the location; an abundant supply of ice furnished. Terms, $7 and $8 per week. The house will open May 20 for the season. Rooms comfortably furnished; table well supplied; good stabling. C. S. HOOS, Proprietor.

SODA SPRINGS HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Situated on a lofty elevation of the Berkshire Hills, celebrated for pure mountain air, fine drives, beautiful scenery, and renowned for health. Rapid rail connection with New-York. Good accommodations and reasonable prices. Refers to Col. Heath, No. 110 William-st.; G. A. Seixas, No. 254 Broadway; George C. Farrar, No. 73 Wooster-st. Address H. H. PECK, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms, $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't. C. BANTA, Secretary.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Morris County, N. J., (Schooley's Mountain Range,) 1,200 feet above the ocean level. Summer resort. Splendid fishing, boating and bathing. Open June 1. WAINWRIGHT & HAMILTON, Proprietors.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
enlarged and newly furnished,
WILL OPEN MAY 31.
H. HOWLAND & SONS.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 26, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,
Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. Also one cottage to let, with board at hotel, or private table if desired. For terms or other information apply at hotel, or address O. DECAMP, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

BUDD'S LAKE.—PARTIES DESIRING TO obtain board at this delightful spot can learn all particulars by calling on A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine-st.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated at a first-class farm-house in Bridgehampton, Long Island, within ten minutes' walk of Long Island Railroad; two trains daily; less than twenty minutes to the ocean; abundance of fruit, &c.; boating, music, and croquet grounds; board $8 a week. For further particulars address Box No. 58 Bridgehampton, Long Island.

AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, thirty-eight minutes, via express-trains, early and late, from City; private family; ample grounds; superior rooms and table; paved sidewalks and delightful drives. Address A., Post-office Box No. 10, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HOLLY-WOOD Villa, Stamford.—Large airy rooms; house finely shaded; ample grounds: large grove of natural forest trees; no mosquitoes; ten minutes from all trains via New-Haven Railroad. Address A. H. GIRLING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A first-class house, extensive lawn, fine grounds, and shade trees, fruit and vegetables in abundance, in the village of Claverack, Columbia County. Address J. A. S., Post-office Box No. 10, Claverack, N. Y.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND pine groves, quiet and retired; elegant parlor suite of five rooms suitable for two families or relatives; terms moderate.
L. F. DUDLEY, Cronwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm house; situation pleasant, beside a stream; well shaded and healthy; terms $7. Address J., Box No. 227, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm Post-office, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Pleasant rooms and shaded grounds, in the immediate vicinity of a railroad depot and steam-boat landing. Address Post-office Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

AT STAMFORD.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; lawns, stabling, &c.; City conveniences; house opens June 15. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.
*In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of*
5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS,
Of the latest West End styles and best quality; a case of Pad Leathers, very stylish, and an assortment of Summer horse-clothing, just received by THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th-st., second floor, between 5th-av., and University-place.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PARK phaetons, light rockaways, depot wagons, pony phaetons, sundowns, victorias, buggies, and other seasonable styles family carriages and light wagons, new and second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 633 Broadway.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN—Brown-stone house, very best, and central location, opposite St. James Hotel; one single and two connecting rooms; furnished new and handsome; unusually desirable for Summer. Also, splendid front basement, suitable for physician, or gentleman's apartments. Best references. Apply at No. 17 West 26th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE FRONT third-story front and back rooms, elegantly furnished, with board: also, a large hall-room; commodious closets attached; situation and house first class, airy, and healthy; family small, with home comforts; gentlemen preferred.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES DESIRING GOOD ACCOMmodation with board for the Summer, can have a choice of fine large airy rooms, with large closets, and every convenience; house and location very desirable. Call at No. 116 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, nicely furnished, and hall bedroom, with or without board, in a private American family; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms moderate to right parties. Apply at No. 323 2d-av., near 18th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in choice locations, with or without board; also suits for light house-keeping at low prices for Summer. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 23, WEST, NEAR 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished, extra large suites of rooms, for families or gentlemen, separate or together, with or without board, at reasonable prices. House first class.

NO. 228 WEST 11TH-ST.—VERY NICEly furnished apartments; modern improved; suitable for house-keeping; to small family of adults, or to party of gentlemen; en suite; house private; rooms large and airy; location central; rent moderate.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor; breakfast if desired; first-class house, newly furnished. Other choice rooms. No. 41 West 9th-st.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—NO. 10 East 28th-st.; pleasant second-floor room and upper front; board, if desired; moderate terms to right parties.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST., IN A strictly private family, gentlemen can find handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartments, en suite or singly, without board; references required.

A COOL, SPACIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, on first floor, elegantly furnished, with private table, if desired, at Summer prices; also, one single room. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A SECond floor furnished, will let the same with board to one or two families. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at No. 19 Great Jones-st. and 78th-st., Central Park. Inquire at No. 19 Great Jones-st., with satisfactory reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A reception-room suitable for a physician; two bedrooms for gentlemen with breakfast if required; furniture, &c., new. Apply at No. 149 West 41st-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE, COOL, commodious apartments on parlor floor; also three rooms on second floor, with private table, in the delightfully located double house No. 45 5th-av.

AT NO. 114 EAST 26TH-ST., CONVEnient to hotels and Madison-avenue Park.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and appurtenances first class.

A VERY DESIRABLE FULLY FURnished room or floor, in private house, No. 57 West 9th-st.; all improvements; for gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. and a first-class restaurant.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen at Summer prices; an elegant floor for bachelor or two gentlemen.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on parlor or second floor; one room for a single gentleman. No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board and the comforts of a home, can be had in a private family. Apply at No. 181 West 4th-st.

NO. 23 7TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.—VERY desirable rooms, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 307 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, to let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE OR IN SUITES; newly furnished throughout; permanent roomers preferred. No. 108 East 14th-st., New-York.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND rooms, with board; Summer prices; families and gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen. Apply at No. 231 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, one or two children to board. Apply at No. 200 East 40th-st., top floor.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OF PRIvate house No. 18 3d-st., one block east of Broadway, in nice order, to gentlemen, without board.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, at No. 1,005 3d-av., near 60th-st.

## SHIPPING.

SAMANA.
FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT, MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, 28th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 31st inst. For Hayti and Venezuela, ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP Pembroke to Cardiff on 28th inst., will be conveyed on board by the tug steamer leaving barge office, Whitehall, near South Ferry, at 2 P. M., of that day. A few eligible berths by above steam-ship still disengaged. Apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & Co., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS of
MRS. SHERIDAN SHOOK'S DRAMA,
WITHOUT A HEART,
which must be withdrawn to enable the management to present during the
CLOSING WEEKS OF THE SEASON
a series of
BRILLIANT REPRODUCTIONS,
for which
MISS AGNES ETHEL
was originally engaged.
The management have great pleasure in announcing that this
FAVORITE ACTRESS
has recovered from her recent illness, and will POSITIVELY REAPPEAR AT THIS THEATRE ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29,
in Sardou's great society play, written expressly for her, and entitled
AGNES,
which can be given for
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
The play will be reproduced with its
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
AND WITH SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
Box-sheet for the first AGNES nights now open.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. SPECIAL.
Brilliant Reproduction of
AGNES.
Miss AGNES ETHEL
and the great original cast.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO WEEKS
OF THE
PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
Mr. SOTHERN.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Mr. SOTHERN will appear in his great original character of
LORD DUNDREARY,
written and created by himself, in the Comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st, (Matinée and night,) being positively
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS
Mr. SOTHERN
will perform
DUNDREARY'S
Celebrated
BROTHER SAM,
and will likewise appear as
DUNDREARY MARRIED.
Thus representing both the
BROTHERS EACH EVENING.
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the last six nights of the present season will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original characters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WHALLEY,
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.
EVENING AT 8. First time of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, in the new drama, CAPTAIN JACK; or, The MODOC WAR.
AFTERNOON AT 2. Last week of the charming vocalist, Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER, in the new drama entitled KATY-DID.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, benefit of Miss THERESA WOOD.
SATURDAY, May 31, both AFTERNOON and EVENING, joint benefit of Messrs. A. H. SHELDON and JAMES BARNES.
MONDAY, June 2, first appearance of Mr. FRANK MAYO, in his great drama of DAVY CROCKETT.

WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK. STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI has the honor to announce his farewell concert in this City prior to his departure for California and South America.
A most attractive programme will be presented, including the celebrated
SEPTET OF BEETHOVEN.
Among the artists to appear on this occasion are Mme. De RYTHER, mezzo soprano; Mlle. DRASDIL, contralto, and others. Full particulars will shortly be announced. Reserved seats, $2, sale of which commences WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 28, at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA
MAX MARETZEK...........Director
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
PAULINE LUCCA,
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SEÑORA SANZ,
together with Signors VIZZANI, VERATI, MORIAMI, JAMET, RONCONI, and others.
MIGNON.
Mignon...........PAULINE LUCCA
Felina...........CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
The sale of tickets commences this morning at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

UNITED SWISS SINGING SOCIETIES IN NEW-YORK.
SUNDAY, May 25, at 8:30 P. M., Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 152-160 3d-av., entrance on 16th-st.,
GRAND CONCERT AND BANQUET,
for the celebration of the centennial birthday of
HANS GEORG NAEGELI,
creator of the choral music for four voices.
In aid of the fund of the Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society. Tickets, $1.

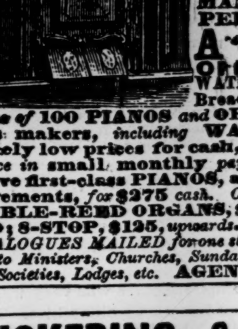
MASONIC TEMPLE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5,
Brother W. S. ANDREWS will deliver his highly interesting lecture on
DIALECT HUMOR,
In aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
TEMPORARY BUILDING, NO. 128 WEST 14TH-ST.
The DI CESNOLA COLLECTIONS from Cyprus, and the LOAN EXHIBITIONS, so far as ready, are now open to the public from 12 o'clock until 6 o'clock P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
GRAND MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
For the benefit of
Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 28.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



*are the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*
A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or* part cash, *and balance in* small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, *for* $275 cash. *Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED *for one stamp.* *A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS'
(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

"AIMEZ-VOUS LA MUSIQUE?"—Do you love music? Beautiful book given away. WATSON'S Music-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place. Private lessons, piano, organ, violin, guitar, zither, singing, &c.

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th st.

## EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steam-boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Curtain rises at 8, precisely. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
The most singular and emphatic success of the year.
EVERY EVENING, until further notice, will be acted Mr. Augustin Daly's most successful drama, in four acts, entitled:
MADELEIN MOREL.
Played last week to the most enthusiastic and crowded audiences of the whole season!!!
MADELEIN MOREL. *** MADELEIN MOREL.
Characters by Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. Pierce, F. Chapman, J. Burnett.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Nina Varian, Roberta Norwood, and Miss Griffiths.
THE THEATRE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY NIGHT.
"It is one of the strangest possible forms of the plea for women, and one of the bitterest commentaries on the perverse judgment of society."—*Evening Post.*
"The interest in the fate of Madelein is intense."—*World.*
"It was greeted from point to point with emphatic applause."—*Tribune.*
"It is the most exciting drama that Mr. Daly has produced."—*Star.*
"A most powerful play, of considerable originality and decided interest."—*Sun.*
"The whole performance merits unrestricted commendation. The Cathedral scene is one of the most strange and thrilling ever presented on any stage."—*Telegram.*
"All things last night were in favor of the MARKED SUCCESS of the new play."—*Daily Times.*
SECOND MATINEE OF
MADELEIN MOREL
SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
*** Seats may be secured three weeks in advance, also by mail or telegraph.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST
SEVEN
PERFORMANCES
OF
FECHTER
AS
MONTE CRISTO!
SATURDAY,
MAY 31.
FAREWELL MATINEE
AND
LAST NIGHT OF
CHARLES FECHTER
AS
MONTE CRISTO.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Curtain rises at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST SEVEN PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
AS
MONTE CRISTO.
SATURDAY next, May 31, last Matinée and last night of MONTE CRISTO.
MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has secured Mr. FECHTER for a FEW EVENINGS LONGER, in order to satisfy the urgent desire which has been expressed by the legion of admirers of that distinguished artist to see him in other characters. Therefore, on MONDAY, June 2, MR. FECHTER will give his great double impersonation of the two FRANCHI in his own famous play of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS!!!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EDWIN BOOTH...........Manager and Proprietor.
The celebrated English Tragedienne,
MISS NEILSON,
as
AMY ROBSART,
As played by her at the Drury-lane Theatre, London, for
OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS.......as.......LEICESTER.
MATINEE OF
AMY ROBSART
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1:30.
☞ The curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
To secure a choice of places, the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible. Branch Ticket office at Ditson & Co.'s.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, MAY 26, EVERY EVENING AT 8.
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
OF GEO. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS!
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS!
of the
"AMERICAN GRIMALDI" and his famous Pantomime.
Last twelve nights of the Specialty Artists.
The last chance to see HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE on June 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
RECONSTRUCTION.
AZRAEL, OR THE MAGIC CHARM.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLEMEW, Clown and Pantaloon.
THE SENSATION GYMNAST,
LULU, LULU, LULU, LULU, LULU.
In the marvelous
BOUND FROM THE STAGE TO THE CEILING.
NEW SCENES, NEW BALLETS, NEW TRICKS.
Mme. LANNIER. Mlle. LUPO.
SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
Unequaled
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Admission, 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden. Private boxes, $2 extra.

## LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

## STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25.
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

## THE LUMBER TRADE.

### A Large Failure—Several New York Firms Involved—The Suspension Claimed to be only Temporary.

It became generally known yesterday, down town, that a combination of large lumber firms which had been formed some months ago for the evident purpose of controlling the market in Western lumber, had met with a sudden and unexpected check of so serious a nature, and of so great an extent, as to render necessary the suspension of the firm. The New-York members of the company claim that the suspension is only of a temporary nature. The news of the failure was known to the houses in the ring, and to their creditors some days ago, but the fact does not appear to have obtained general currency until yesterday, when an Associated Press telegram from Troy announced the suspension, and stated that the total amount of the liabilities was no less a sum than $9,000,000.

A reporter of THE TIMES last evening waited upon Mr. Russell W. Adams, of Adams & Co., whose offices are at No. 116 Wall-street, and who were said to be members of the combination, and from him obtained the following facts:

Mr. Adams displayed much emotion, tears filling his eyes when speaking of his misfortune and the manner in which it had been exaggerated so as to reflect upon him and all the men composing the combination. An agreement was entered into last Summer, he said, among the leading lumber firms of the country for the purpose of buying lumber in Canada and in the West—Michigan principally—and disposing of it to their common advantage and by legitimate means, agreeing to help each other by accepting and using the paper of all the firms entering into the arrangement, consisting of White & Co., of Albany; S. W. Barnard & Co., of New-York; R. W. Adams & Co., of New-York; A. P. Dodge & Co., of New-York; O. Richards & Sons, of Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Page & Co., of Oswego; C. R. Nichols & Co., of Albany; the Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Company, of Williamsburg; Chambers & Co., of Cleveland; Watson & Twitchell, of Chicago; Barton & Spencer, of Elizabeth, and R. A. Loveland, of Chicago. Mr. Adams said that it was true that they had failed, but he did not think that the joint liabilities amounted to $9,000,000, as was reported. That was a matter not of the first importance, however, as each and every member involved was able and willing to meet engagements if sufficient time were given them by their creditors. The failure had been very sudden, and had come upon him without a minute's warning, the first intimation being the sending to protest of the notes of Richards & Co., of Sandy Hill, about ten days since. The original cause of the failure, he thought, was the Chicago and Boston fires. These calamities might appear, at first glance, to be beneficial to the lumber market, in necessitating a demand for material in rebuilding; but the contrary was the case, for the reason that builders generally were largely dependent upon advances received from the insurance companies for the money to carry on their work. After these disastrous fires the insurance companies were too crippled to help the builders with any more money, and as the latter could not pay the smaller lumber dealers, who, in turn, could not pay the large houses, such as those in the combination, they had been compelled to carry them. The building trade had, therefore, been stagnated, and the demand for lumber very slack, and when the market was backward they could not force it. The tightness of the money market, the high freights, and the difficulties of marketing the products of their mills generally, had also aided in causing the suspension. They had been obliged to lock up a large amount of capital otherwise available in carrying over the past Winter about 300,000,000 feet of logs and lumber.

Mr. Adams repeated emphatically his certainty that all the firms in the combination are solvent. Their combined means is double or three times the amount of the liabilities and they possess large quantities of lumber, which still lies in Canada and in the mills in Michigan and in New-York State. The firms in this City are the most heavily involved, excepting White & Co., of Albany, and Page & Co., of Oswego, but Mr. Adams could not give the amount of their indebtedness. All the firms who have been acting together in this matter are well established and doing a business of about $100,000 a year each. Mr. Adams said, and all they need is, that those holding their paper shall give them time to turn their property into money. The creditors are mostly men who have bought their paper or discounted it, and Mr. William E. Dodge is one of the heaviest creditors. Mr. Henry W. Sage holds about $40,000 worth of paper which has gone to protest. A meeting of about a dozen bank officers and other creditors, forming a majority of the claimants, was held on Wednesday last. Mr. Adams stated, at which the fullest confidence in the suspended firm was expressed, and all agreed to give an extension of time from six to twenty-four months, which, Mr. Adams thought, would be amply sufficient for them to recover.

Mr. A. G. P. Dodge, of Dodge & Co., at No. 59 Wall-street, a son of Mr. William E. Dodge, pronounced the report fixing the total liabilities at $9,000,000 as greatly exaggerated. He did not think it would amount to more than $3,000,000, and the embarrassment was only temporary. The firms involved were solvent and had margins to spare. His account of the cause of the failure agreed substantially with that given by Mr. Adams, and he also stated that the creditors at the meeting, who represented from one-third to one-half the whole indebtedness, had agreed that, if a reasonable opportunity is given the sufferers to realize their assets, they will be able to retire every dollar of their indebtedness. Now that time has been granted, he said, the matter will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

### A Bold Robbery—A Russian Count the Victim.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night Count Leszynski, a Russian nobleman at present sojourning in this City and residing at No. 21 East Twenty-second-street, entered the West Thirtieth-street Police-station and reported to Capt. Burden the particulars of a very bold robbery, of which he had been the victim. The Count stated that at about 8:30 o'clock last evening, while standing at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, he had occasion to take his pocket-book, containing $370 in cash and a number of private papers, from his pocket. While standing with the pocket-book in his hand, he was suddenly assaulted by some unknown ruffian, who snatched the porte-monnaie. Before the Count could recover from his surprise, the robber jumped into a coupé, which was standing close to the curb, evidently waiting for him. As soon as the man leaped into the vehicle, the driver whipped up the horse, and drove off at a rapid rate. He drove along Fifth-avenue to Thirtieth-street, and turned down that street toward Third-avenue. The Count raised an alarm and followed in pursuit, but lost sight of the vehicle in Thirtieth-street. He could not give any description of the robber, but states that the coupé had a black horse attached and the driver had a black moustache, was dressed in black clothes and wore a black silk hat. The case has been placed in the hands of the detectives attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, but there appears to be very slight prospects that the thief and his confederate will be arrested.

### Reception to the Secretary of the London Sunday-School Union.

A special meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Superintendents was held last evening at Central Methodist Church, Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of giving a public reception to Mr. Fountain J. Hartley, one of the secretaries of the London Sunday-school Union. Rev. Dr. Vincent, chairman of the Committee of Reception, presided, and in delivering the address of welcome, said they had a good deal to learn from the English Sunday-school Union, and he felt satisfied Mr. Hartley would receive an enthusiastic American welcome at their hands. [Applause.]

Mr. Hartley thanked them for the flattering reception he had received, and said that on the part of 93,000 fellow-workers in the cause of Sunday-school teaching in England, he was there to speak to them that evening. After referring to the cordial relations which had so long existed between the American Sunday-school unions and the one he represented, and the valuable information imparted to them in London by Dr. Todd, Dr. Tyng and others who had visited them from this side of the Atlantic, he went on to state the rapid progress which had been made of late years in the work not only in England, but in Poland, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, and alluded to the efforts made by Mr. Albert Woodroof, of Brooklyn, to introduce the Sunday-schools into these countries eight or ten years ago. The number of Sunday-schools in England amounted at present to 3,944, having a total of 93,127 teachers, and 810,747 children in attendance. About $150,000 worth of religious works were circulated annually among the teachers and pupils, and the great object sought to be attained was to elevate the standard of education among the teachers. They wanted to make the children better Christians than the men and women of the present day, and he expressed a hope that in this great work of religious education the English and American Sunday-school unions would work in harmony. Mr. Hodder, who accompanied Mr. Hartley, was also introduced and delivered a brief address.

## BASE-BALL.

### The Mutuals Defeated by the Athletics of Philadelphia.

The Athletics and Mutuals—the former of Philadelphia, and the latter of this City—played the second game of their championship series on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of an assemblage of about 2,500 persons. Owing to the fact that the Philadelphia men defeated the Mutuals a week ago yesterday by a score of twelve to "nowhere"—the New-Yorkers making but two clean base hits off McBride—no little interest was felt yesterday in seeing how the "Mutes" would acquit themselves. In the pools sold the Athletics had the call at odds of 100 to 55, at which figures a great number of tickets were sold, the backers of each club handing out their money with the greatest freedom imaginable.

Mr. Powers, of the Atlantic Club, having been persuaded to fill the thankless position of umpire, the grounds were cleared, and at 3:40 o'clock play "called." The Mutuals went first to bat and obtained 1 run through an error of McBride, who gave Eggler his first base on called balls. The Athletics got 2 runs as their portion, Bellan making a very poor throw to first base, and Hicks missing a foul tip. The figures were not altered in the next innings, both sides failing to score, but in the third innings, through fine batting by Eggler, Hatfield, and Bellan, the Mutuals got in an earned run and polished off Philadelphia for a whitewash, Bellan making a very pretty double play. More good hitting, and a missed fly by Murnan at centre field, allowed the Mutes, in the fourth inning, to score 2 more runs—1 earned—but again were the Philadelphians blanked. The fifth inning closed with another run for the Athletics, Matthews making a bad error, and a blank for the Mutuals. In the sixth inning the New-York boys began batting again, and thus rolled up 3 additional runs, Holdsworth, Gedney, and Higham doing the work with the stick. New-York now had a lead of 7 to 3, and it was hoped by their friends that they would maintain this advantage to the close, but they did not, for as has been the case all along, the club is without a proper third baseman.

Errors by Hicks and Bellan gave the Athletics 3 runs in the seventh inning, when they should have been whitewashed, and as Fisher changed places with McBride in this inning, the "Mutes" failed to score, they not being able to bat "Cherokee" at all. The score was now 6 to 7 in favor of New-York, but as the Athletics got the necessary run in the eighth inning to tie, the excitement became of the most intense nature. The Mutual players worked desperately to get in a winning run in the last inning, but their efforts were of no avail, Eggler being the only man to make his first base. Through an over-throw by Hatfield, who was playing third in place of Bellan, that player going to second in the middle of the eighth inning, Anson, of the Athletics, got to third base, when he should have been put out easily. Good hits by Fisler, Murnan, and Clapp followed this bad play, and before the Philadelphia men could be retired they ran their score up from 7 to 11.

THE SCORE.

| MUTUAL. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | ATHLETIC. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eggler, l. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | McGeary, s. s. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Bellan, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | McBride, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Start, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | Anson, 1st b. | 3 | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Hicks, c. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Fisler, 2d b. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Hatfield, 2d b. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Fisher, r. f. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Higham, r. f. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Sutton, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Matthews, p. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Clapp, c. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Gedney, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Murnan, c. f. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Holdsworth, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | McMullan, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 27 | 12 | Total | 11 | 13 | 27 | 13 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |
| Athletic | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | —11 |

Umpire—Mr. Powers, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 3; Athletic, 0.

NOTES.

The Atlantics play the Athletics on the Union Grounds to-morrow, and the Mutuals play the Baltimoreans the next day.

On the 30th and 31st the Mutuals play the Bostons at Boston.

A game of base-ball is to be played in Hoboken on Saturday, June 7, between members of the Board of Aldermen and the police force.

The following is the score by innings of the game yesterday between the Yale and Harvard Clubs, at New-Haven:

INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —16 |
| Yale | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | —15 |

### A Victory for the Princeton Nine.

The Resolute Base-Ball Club, of Elizabeth, played the Princeton nine, yesterday afternoon, on the grounds back of the College at Princeton. The Resolutes were paid $50 to come there and play. D. W. Benjamin was their director. D. T. Morrel was the director for the Princeton nine. The ground was in good condition, notwithstanding the late rains. The attendance of people was great, noticeable among them being Rev. Dr. McCosh, the President of the College, and a number of professors from Union College. The Princeton nine were in good spirits, having just returned from their victories over Harvard and Yale. Their pitcher and catcher, Pell and Davis, stepped from the train and reached the ground just before the game began and were received with cheers.

The game began at 2:55 o'clock, and was done at 4:30 o'clock, having lasted one hour and thirty-five minutes. From the start the Princeton nine played brilliantly. The Resolutes seemed apathetic. The fielding on both sides was good. The result of the game was as follows:

| PRINCETON. | R. | 1B. | O. | RESOLUTES. | R. | 1B. | O. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pell, p. | 1 | 0 | 4 | D. Allison, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Evart, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | Farrow, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Bruyere, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | H. Austin, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Williamson, l. f. | 2 | 1 | 3 | H. Campbell, p. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Peyton, c. f. | 1 | 2 | 3 | H. Allison, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Davis, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | Clinton, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Fredericks, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 2 | Laughlin, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Beach, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 3 | Fleet, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Lawrence, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | M. Campb'll, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 6 | 8 | 27 | Total | 2 | 7 | 27 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Princeton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —6 |
| Resolutes | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Runs Earned—Princeton, 2; Resolutes, 1.
Umpire—Alexander Van Rensselaer.
Scorers—Peckett for Princeton, and Green for the Resolutes.

### Match Between the Philadelphia and Atlantic Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Some 2,000 persons witnessed the game of base-ball this afternoon between the Philadelphia and Atlantic clubs. The batting on both sides was very weak, the Atlantics making but three clean hits. The fielding was magnificent. The scores were as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantics | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Philadelphians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | —5 |

The runs earned were: Philadelphians—1.
Bases on called balls: Atlantics—2.
Umpire—Tom Pratt.

### A Victory for the Boston Nine.

BOSTON, May 24.—A game of base-ball was played here to-day between the Boston nine and the Baltimore nine. The Bostons were the victors by a score of 9 to 7.

### Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

A trot came off at Fleetwood Park, yesterday afternoon, between the black mare Molly, the gray gelding Grand Central, the black mare Lady Knox, and the bay mare Lottie, for a purse of $100 offered by the association for horses that had never beaten three minutes. The race was won by Pauling's black mare Lady Knox, Lottie winning the first heat, after which a heavy rain made the track somewhat heavy.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK—MORRISANIA, Saturday, May 24.—Purse $100, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first, $30 to second, and $10 to third horse.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Pauling's blk. m. Lady Knox | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wilson's b. m. Lottie | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| J. Murphy's blk. m. Molly | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| W. E. Weeks' gr. g. Grand Central | dr. | | | |

Time—2:37, 2:38¼, 2:39¾, 2:40.

### The Alleged Poisoning of Mr. Blatchford's Servants.

Recently six servants in the family of Mr. Blatchford, father of Judge Blatchford, after partaking of some corned-beef, were attacked with poisonous symptoms. They all recovered. Prof. Endeman made an analysis and found no trace of any mineral or other poison. He states in his report, made yesterday, that the effects produced on those eating the beef were caused by a primary and peculiar process of decomposition. Similar cases have occurred from using pork, sausages, cheese, and various kinds of fish, but this is the only case on record where arsenical poisoning pains have been felt after corned-beef.

## DECORATION DAY.

### Meeting of the General Committee of the G. A. R.

A meeting of the General Committee, composed of members of the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, was held last evening at their head-quarters, No. 31 Union-square, to complete the arrangements for Decoration Day. In the absence of Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Pinckney occupied the chair. The reports of the different committees were received, among others the Committee on Floral Arrangements, who stated that there were more than 1,000 graves to decorate, and among the lowest estimates received for supplying flowers was that of F. McCheyne, of Washington Market, who offered to supply them for $388.

The Chairman stated that he had received a communication from the American Exotic and Botanic Garden Society of Brooklyn stating that they would furnish all the necessary flowers free of expense.

In addition to this the Adams and Dodds Express Companies and many of the sewing machine companies have promised to supply teams for the conveyance of the crippled soldiers, the children, and flowers to their destination. The catafalque will be drawn by eight horses furnished free of expense. The Floral Committee report an abundance of funds, donations, and flowers. The grave of Admiral Farragut will be decorated in the usual manner. Immediately on the arrival of the procession on the other side of the river, it will be joined by the Brooklyn posts, who will join them in the ranks and proceed to Cypress Hills, where the German Veteran Singing Society, composed for the most part of old soldiers, will chant a dirge over the remains of their late comrades. The programme of the procession has not yet been decided upon, but will be drawn out at a special meeting of the General Committee in a day or two at furthest.

In the evening a large meeting of the members will be held in the Academy of Music, at which it is expected that Gen. Hancock will preside, and addresses be delivered by Dr. Adams, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Gen. Hawley, and other eminent speakers.

The Idlewild Glee Club will assist in the exercises; the Asylum Band will also be in attendance and perform a select programme of music which will add to the evening's entertainment.

### Other Preparations.

Post E. A. Kimball, No. 100, Department of N. Y. G. A. R., will appear on Decoration Day in dark clothes, blue fatigue cap, with the figures 100, white gloves, and grand army badge, worn on the left breast. The post will proceed to Green-Wood Cemetery, and there decorate the graves of the late Lieut. Col. E. A. Kimball, and other soldiers. Post Abraham Lincoln, No. 13, will participate with Kitching Post No. 60 and other posts at Yonkers, in decorating the graves of the large number of soldiers buried there. Post No. 13 will assemble at head-quarters, May 30, at 8:30 A. M., sharp, and comrades will appear in dark clothes, fatigue caps, badges, and gloves.

James C. Rice Post No. 29, will assemble at Head-quarters on the 30th, at 8:30 A. M., in the same costume and insignia as other posts.

The following-named comrades are appointed on the staff:

Thomas H. Lee, Phil Kearny Post No. 8, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. James H. Stevens, Phil Kearny Post No. 8, Quartermaster.

*Aides de Camp*—Michael Nolan, Sumner Post No. 24; E. W. Brunninghausen, Koltes Post No. 32; John S. Dingwall, Cameron Post No. 79; J. C. Julius Langbein, Sedgwick Post No. 11; Major Thomas D. Sears, Volunteer Aid; Charles Weissman, Volunteer Aid.

*Assistant Marshals*—Ira A. Whitman, Sedgwick Post No. 11; Fred. Dauenhauer, Sumner Post No. 24; Theodore Smith, Koltes Post No. 32; Jacob Miller, Koltes. Post No. 32; Anton Andesauer, Koltes Post No. 32; A. W. Meredith, D. G. Farragut Post No. 75; Joseph McDonald, James Miller Post No. 75; John S. Philips, Cameron Post No. 79; George Teller, E. A. Kimball Post No. 100; James F. Hall, Dahlgren Post No. 113.

The members of the Staff and Assistant Marshals will parade mounted, in dark clothes, white gloves, and military fatigue cap, and will report to the Assistant Adjutant General, at head-quarters, at 8:30 A. M. on the 30th inst.

The company officers, with a detail of two men from each company of the Ninth Regiment, are to report to the Lieutenant Colonel, at the Grand Central Depot, at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 30th inst., to participate in decorating the graves at Woodlawn Cemetery. Full dress coat, fatigue cap, white trousers, gloves, and waist belt will be worn.

Post Dahlgren, No. 113, will hold memorial exercises for their dead comrades to-morrow at 10:30 A. M, at No. 73 Ludlow-street. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. McGilden. An oration will be delivered by J. Henry Shepherd, after which the post will proceed to Calvary and Evergreen Cemeteries, and strew flowers on the graves.

## A LOCAL BEAR STORY.

### How a Grizzly Astonished Several People in this City.

The mania for practical jokes in this City appears to be on the increase. The latest instance furnishes a most interesting bear story. On Wednesday last a gentleman called at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre, and asked Mr. Theodore Moss, the Treasurer, if he would like to have a little bear. Mr. Moss thought that such a pet would be a very nice addition to his family, and desired by all means that little Bruin be sent to his house. The following day the family in the Moss mansion were astounded and considerably frightened by the arrival of a huge bear, fully grown, and about ten or twelve years of age. The bear was marched into the yard, and a hurried summons sent for the Wallackian Treasurer, who at once saw that he had been sadly hoaxed.

Like everybody else in such a predicament, Mr. Moss naturally wished to get rid of his "little" bear, and at the same time enjoy the joke at somebody else's expense. He accordingly wandered into the Shakespeare restaurant in Broadway, near his theatre, and asked the proprietor, Mr. Flynn, if *he* would like to have a little bear. Mr. Flynn being fond of curiosities jumped at the proposal and fell into the trap. In due time the huge and ungainly brute was marched into the Shakespeare saloon, where he made a decided impression by incontinently knocking down two unsuspecting customers by his uncouth gambols. A scene of rare confusion at once followed, and the bear managed affairs so well that he succeeded in smashing a quantity of glassware and throwing the bar-keeper into fits. Before the bear could be subdued, he forced his way through a passage into Gibson's candy-store, where he coolly regaled himself with confectionery. The female attendants were terribly frightened by the apparition, and were only calmed by the appearance of two stalwart members of the Broadway Squad, who captured the monster in the most approved fashion.

In due time the bothersome bear was escorted back to Mr. Moss' house, a proceeding which led the treasurer to inquire of Mr. Sothern if *he* would like to have a little bear. Now, Mr. Sothern is one of the most innocent and unsuspecting of men, and as the idea was a novel one, he thought a young bear would be something nice to have, and, accordingly, he in turn received a visit from the shaggy and frolicsome animal. When the bear arrived, Mr. Sothern was quietly reading in his apartments at the Gramercy Park Hotel, and he suddenly discovered that the book did not interest him any longer, and also that he had been made the victim of a hoax, which, of all things in this world, he most objects to, though rumor has it that he likes to perpetrate them. Of course the bear could not stay at the Gramercy Park Hotel, so Mr. Sothern sent the brute to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he was demurely led into the apartment of Miss Neilson, the actress. Here the bear's adventures end so far as record goes, and it is not exactly clear where his highness is domiciled at present, though it is said that the female employés in the hotel threaten to go on a strike if the house be not speedily rid of the intruder. Probably Mr. Barnum will get him next for his mammoth show.

### Personal.

Congressman L. P. Poland, of Vermont; Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania; and Col. J. Donnovan, of Memphis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Oscar G. Sawyer, of the *Utah Herald*; John H. Horton, of the Syracuse *Journal*; and Hon. Tyler Curtis, of San Francisco, are at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. J. L. Miller, of Philadelphia; Lieut. T. S. Thompson, of the United States Navy; and Rev. T. A. Jaggar, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. O. S. Baker and Major Hubbard, of St. Louis, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Hon. Washington Lee, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. W. F. Reynolds and G. P. Colton, of the United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Commodore James E. Carter, of Portland, Me., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Dr. J. M. Cleveland, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

E. O. Perrin, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

Bathing commenced yesterday.

Ice is now in demand among housekeepers.

The horses are beginning to wear Summer bonnets.

For the week ending at noon yesterday 17,050 emigrants were landed at Castle Garden.

Everybody remarked yesterday that it was very hot, and found no one to dispute the assertion.

Mr. Gustave Watson lectured before the Sunday-school Teachers yesterday, at the Normal College, on "Oratory."

Among the passengers by the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool, yesterday, were Mr. George MacDonald and his wife.

The flags on the English shipping in the harbor were displayed yesterday in honor of the fifty-fourth anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth.

Mr. Kurd von Schlözer, Imperial German Minister, Mr. Anton Rubinstein, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and Mrs. Chapin, sailed for Bremen, yesterday, by the steamer Donau.

Mr. George C. Burdett, the newly-appointed Port Warden in place of the late Samuel Leggett, filed his commission yesterday and entered upon the duties of his office.

The steamers C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew will commence their regular trips for the season between New-York and Albany on Saturday, May 31, from New-York.

Mr. Chas. W. Nash, the popular restaurant-keeper in Park-row, started for Europe yesterday on an extended tour. A large party of friends bade him farewell on the steamer.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the kitchen of the New-England Hotel, at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, which resulted in $1,000 damage to building and contents.

The Swiss societies will celebrate the centenary anniversary of the birthday of Hans Georg Naegeli, the celebrated Swiss composer, at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms, in Third-avenue, this evening.

A suit was commenced yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas against the *Evening Post* by Oliver Charlick, in which the latter claims $10,000 damages for alleged libels contained in the *Post* of the 20th and 21st inst.

A mass-meeting of Scandinavians will be held to-morrow evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute for the purpose of considering questions relating to emigration, and for forming a Scandinavian Emigrant Aid and Protective Association.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors charged with the investigation of the official conduct of their late clerk could not obtain a quorum yesterday. Mr. Hawkins, it was also announced, was too sick to attend. The investigation was therefore adjourned for one week.

A meeting of the German Independent Citizens' Club for the Seventeenth Ward, Sixtus Charles Kapf presiding, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when resolutions were passed approving the action of Gov. Dix in vetoing the Local Option law.

In the United States Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford granted writs of certiorari and habeas corpus on the application of Mr. C. W. Brooks, counsel for George Macdonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger. The writs have been served on the United States Marshal, and are returnable on the 28th inst.

A subcommittee of the United Order of American Carpenters, of the Amalgamated Carpenters and other trade organizations, D. S. Griffin presiding, was in session at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, preparing resolutions to be submitted to the Legislature, calling for the adoption of the Apprentice bill, now pending before the Senate.

The funeral of the late artist, Joseph Fagnani, took place yesterday from St. George's Church, Dr. Tyng officiating. The pall-bearers were Ed. S. Jardine, Warren Loddart, D. Lucas, I. Joarre, William Blodgett, and Dr. Doremus. Among those present were Gen. J. G. Wilson, Courtlandt Palmer, Thurlow Weed, and George Rouconi. The remains were removed to Boston.

Seven seamen, named respectively Karl Frederick Roemblaun, Auders Srasfar, Jonn Kospela, Franz Oscar Bjinklund, John Ostergard, C. M. Sjogier, and Erik Dale, charged before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, with deserting the Russian bark Gefior, were held for examination. Stefano Masteluccia, Nicolo Salemine, and Marco Altoro, of the Italian bark Gaeta, were also held on a similar charge.

### BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 445. Taxes and assessments collected, $89,104.

The Summer afternoon concerts at Prospect Park will commence on Saturday next.

The coroner's jury in the case of the late H. A. Englehardt have rendered a verdict to the effect that death was caused by erysipelas, resulting from injuries received on April 29, and "the jury believe the perpetrators of the assault to be known to a majority of the witnesses."

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A handsome and substantial school-building, capable of accommodating 150 children, has just been completed at King's Bridge.

Afternoon service will be held at the Home for Incurables, at West Farms, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Feltwell, of Grace Church, will officiate.

The citizens of Hastings, upon Hudson, have decided to postpone the incorporation of that village for the present, feeling convinced that they are getting along very well and economically as they are.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church edifice, at present situated in Garden-street, Mott Haven, is to be removed to the north-east corner of Alexander-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North New-York.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be one of the hands employed on board of the steamer Hope, sunk by collision in Hell Gate some days ago, was found floating in the East River off Port Morris yesterday. Coroner Miller was called to hold an inquest in the case.

Rev. Mr. Langford will deliver a discourse in St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, this evening, on the recognition of friends; and Rev. F. S. Barnum will preach at the Central M. E. Church, Yonkers, this evening, on the duty of the State in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Coroner Miller was called to hold an inquest at Ward's Hotel, Mott Haven, yesterday, upon the body of Mrs. Jennie Wheaton, of New-Haven, who, after visiting some friends in New-York, started for home in the 12:20 P. M. train of the New-Haven Railroad, and very shortly afterward was taken ill with hemorrhage of the lungs, and was left by Conductor Wallace at the hotel named, where she died almost immediately.

The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Westchester County are actively engaged in making preparations for a due observance of Decoration Day on Friday next, at Yonkers. Kitching Post No. 60, of that city, will be joined by Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13 and James C. Rice Post No. 29, of New-York; by Post Tilden, of Morrisania, and Company H, of the Third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in their ceremonies. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Bard, and Rev. R. M. Stratton, are expected to deliver addresses at the cemetery on the occasion.

### STATEN ISLAND.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, in Tompkinsville, which has been undergoing repairs, will be reopened for divine service to-day.

Mr. Sweet has received a renewal of his contract for carrying the United States mails between Staten Island and New-York for four years, commencing with the coming month.

A rowing match came off, yesterday, at Stapleton, between Hanley and Silvey and Lyman and Hanratty, four local police officers. The match was pulled in seventeen-feet working-boats, with two pair sculls each, for $25 a side, over a course from Stapleton Dock around the buoy off Bay Ridge and back, about six miles. The course was covered by Lyman and Hanratty in 46 minutes; Hanley and Silvey, 49 minutes.

### LONG ISLAND.

The store of George Baldwin, at St. James, was entered by burglars on Thursday night. After robbing the premises, they set fire to the building to hide their operations. The Post-office was located in the building, and was destroyed, together with all the mail matter. The store had but recently been refurnished with a new stock of goods, which were all lost, and upon which there was no insurance.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Moriches on Tuesday next, in the afternoon, to install Rev. Samuel Whaley as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place. The principal parts in the exercises have been assigned to Rev. Messrs. R. D. Gardner, Reeve, Clark, and Whittaker.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The new Baptist Church, on Broadway, Camden, will be dedicated on Sunday next.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at Bergen Point on Friday night.

Over 750 cans of milk now arrive in Jersey City, over the Midland Railroad, each day.

The foundation piles of the new German theatre, on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, were laid yesterday afternoon.

The Hudson County Avenue Commissioners have located their head-quarters in McPherson's building, opposite the Court-house.

Special elections have been ordered for the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards of Newark, to be held June 17, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Aldermen Champenois and Baker. The Boards of Registry will sit June 3 and 12.

The camp-meeting of the Jersey City District Conference will be held at Wortendyke, on the Midland Railroad, July 23.

The Hudson County Caledonian Club has voted to hold its annual games at the Schuetzen Park during the first week in June.

The members of the Hoboken Board of Aldermen and other city officers will participate in the Decoration Day ceremonies.

Petitions are being circulated in Bayonne, asking that the boulevard be located on the line of Central-avenue, so as to pass through that town.

The colored people of Newark will elect delegates, to-morrow evening, to the State Convention which is to be held in New-Brunswick on the 4th of June.

William Henry and David Hall, arrested at O'Brien's Circus, Jersey City, on Friday night, on suspicion of being pickpockets, were yesterday committed for trial.

A royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Cunard Docks, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, in honor of the fifty-fourth birthday of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

William Dudley, a son of ex-Alderman Dudley, of Hudson City, attempted to commit suicide last night by shooting himself. The ball took effect just above the heart. The wound will probably prove fatal.

Henry Drayton, a Jersey City baker, convicted of smuggling, yesterday paid to the Clerk of the United States District Court, at Trenton, before which he was convicted, the sum of $10,000 in settlement of the affair.

Wm. Stults, a well-known hotel-keeper of Cranberry, was drowned in the pond at that place on Friday. There is a foot-path of boards over the pond, and a portion of the planking had been removed in making some repairs. The body was recovered.

### Meeting of the Reform Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reform Association was held last evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of reorganizing the association and to receive the report of a Committee on Resolutions, appointed at a previous meeting. John Foley presided. The committee reported the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously:

*Whereas*, The true interests of the City of New-York have not been sufficiently considered in framing former charters, which have been mainly created with a view to strengthen Whig political parties; and,

*Whereas*, Sight has been lost thereby of the fact that the City of New-York is a commercial metropolis, which, under wise legislation, is destined to become the central point of the commerce of the world; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, representing the Reform voters of the City of New-York, respectfully ask the Legislature to pass the following bills pending to secure the self-government of the City:

1. To authorize the Governor to appoint a commission, consisting of ten leading citizens of the City of New-York, who shall draft a charter, to be submitted to the suffrages of the citizens of the City of New-York; which charter, when adopted, shall be a permanent charter.

2. That the present charter be so amended that the Municipal elections be held in the Spring of the year, separate from political elections.

3. To consolidate the City and County of New-York.

4. To restore to the people of the City of New-York the right to elect a Controller.

5. Also, to pass an act to provide for rapid transit between Harlem and the City Hall, at the expense of the City, giving the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, power to appoint five commissioners to carry the same into effect, and that the question of bonding the City to pay for the same be submitted to the people at the next November election.

The following committee was afterward appointed on organization: Oswald Ottendorfer, Robert B. Roosevelt, John Foley, Myer Stern, Samuel D. Seward, Thos. J. Crowhe, Patrick McElroy, Thos. C. Freeburn, Jacob Schonberg, J. D. Williamson, and R. W. Townsend. A committee was also appointed to present the resolution adopted to the Legislature.

### How James Byrnes, of the First Ward Gang, was Captured.

The "last words and speeches from the dock" of convicted felons possess a morbid interest in the estimation of the criminal classes. To them they bear some significance, calculated, perhaps, to stimulate their cupidity or arouse their passions. The case of James Byrnes, a First Ward celebrity, recently sentenced to five years' hard labor in State Prison for assault with intent to kill, may perhaps have a contrary effect. When that ill-used individual was about being removed from the court, he turned toward Assistant District Attorney Russell, and in the bitterness of his heart said: "You cut-throat, you brought me to this." To the audience who filled the court, the words of Byrnes were as mysterious as the last word of the unfortunate Charles I.: "Remember." And many were the speculations as to Mr. Russell's connection with the First Ward gang. The following story will explain the elegant address of Mr. Byrnes: In March last, in attempting to shoot his wife, Byrnes wounded Louis Stockwell, who made a complaint before the proper parties, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Byrnes. Some of the witnesses were kept in the House of Detention pending the capture of Byrnes, who had meantime cleared for Canada, and the District Attorney, finding there was no immediate prospect of arresting Byrnes, discharged the witnesses on their own recognizances to appear when called upon. Mrs. Byrnes, anxious for the return of her now repentant lord, "interviewed" the witnesses, and they were lost to New-York. Soon after Mr. Byrnes returned to this City, and being, as he fancied, master of the situation, called to the District Attorney's office. He was referred to Mr. Russell for information. "I understand," said he, addressing Mr. Russell, "you have got a charge against me. I should like to know what it is. I came here to meet it like a man, and I want no sneaking about it. Come, what is it?" He continued in this insolent strain, and assumed the virtuous indignation of an ill-used man. Yes, said Mr. Russell, hesitating; there is a charge against you, and we kept the witnesses in custody for some time in the hope of arresting you. They have now disappeared, and I suppose you will not object to wait a little while for their return. Mr. Byrnes seemed not to take in the position until a new light dawned on him. A deputy sheriff was seen soon afterward escorting the dejected and crestfallen Byrnes down Centre-street. He vegetated for some time in the Tombs, when, by a curious combination of circumstances, one of the witnesses, who had returned to this City, was captured when about to leave for the far West. The result was the trial and conviction of the innocent Mr. Byrnes, and his eloquent address when about being lost to society had reference to the prompt action of Mr. Russell.

### Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Wm. Horning, aged thirty-eight years, of No. 338 First-avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. He was suffering from temporary insanity, caused by financial difficulties. The injuries are believed to be of a fatal nature.

Edward Brady, aged forty-six years, of No. 672 East Thirteenth-street, fell from a scaffold in Twenty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

Elizabeth Dreher, aged thirty years, a native of Germany, residing at No. 342 East Twenty-first-street, attempted to put an end to her existence last evening, by jumping from the pier at the foot of East Twentieth-street. The woman was rescued by Officer Roach, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and detained at East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday afternoon, floating in the Harlem River, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

### New Catholic Church.

A new Roman Catholic Church is in process of erection at the corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street and Second-avenue, the society to be under the charge of Rev. Hugh Flattery, late of St. Teresa's. On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the ladies of the latter society presented the Rev. Father with a check for $916 in aid of his new undertaking, accompanied by an address setting forth their esteem and affection for the recipient, and suggesting that the funds might be used either for the building of the new church or the decoration of the altar.

### The Money Market.

Wall-street was one of the dullest possible places yesterday, the stock speculation being stagnant, with prices about the same at the close of business as in the morning. Gold advanced to 118⅛, and rumors were rife of a further rise. It is probable that the Stock Exchange will be closed at 3 P. M. during the months of June, July, August, and September, the petition to that effect having already received over 700 signatures.

### Departures for Europe.

*Per steam-ship Europa, for Glasgow.*—Wm. Templeton, Charlotte and Mary Evans, Mrs. J. Riddle, M. G. Petts, Mrs. A. Petts, Elinar A. Petts, E. and F. Fairbanks, J. H. Chapel, D. Miller, M. Fullen, V. Hunter, C. A. Richardson, Robert Allan, Geo. H. Newell, F. Newell, May Humphreys, G. Reymshoffer, W. Sweeny, H. G. Taunton, R. H. Thurston, W. Hewitt, W. R. Jones, Dr. Chas. Brown, R. Lindsay, Antonio Oreta, J. Pacy, John Russell, William Gillies and wife, John Gillies, Isabella Gillies, Lizzie Gillies, David Gillies, Mrs. A. Forsyth, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Mrs. Wm. Robertson, Mrs. J. F. Mc. Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, James Wills, Douglas Wills, Wm. Wills, Thomas Wills.

*Per steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.*—Mr. Kurd von Schlözer, Imperial German Minister; A. Rubinstein, J. McManus, W. S. McManus and wife, Hon. H. Clymer, J. Schubert and wife, A. Hampe, wife, and 5 children, S. W. Glazier, wife, and sister, Miss Flora Glazier, Miss Lilly Glazier, Miss Bella Glazier, Master H. Glazier, F. Heyne, Mrs. F. Heyne, Mrs. C. S. Groot, Miss Mary Groot, Mrs. J. Adelberg and 2 sons, Miss F. Holbein, H. Siebold, S. Uhlfelder, Mrs. S. Uhlfelder, 4 children, and 3 servants, Miss H. Berg, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Mrs. E. H. Chapin, C. Schmidle, B. Lowenstein, Mrs. E. W. Pearsall, 2 children and servant, F. A. Stohlmann, H. L. King, Gustav Lord, Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft and wife, Miss E. Daly, Miss K. Field, A. M. Passelmand, A. Friedmann, E. Furrer, Miss M. Fischer, C. Schmieding, F. Schmidt, V. Roos, H. J. Oeters, Mrs. N. E. Oeters and child, D. Vandenhalven, J. Huff, Mrs. E. Phillips and 3 children, E. Nosek, W. Hamerschlag, F. Ulrich and son, R. Hahr, Mrs. C. Holser, Mrs. A. Drever, E. L. Hueter, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Klinker and child, Mrs. D. H. Boltman and 2 children, Mrs. M. Lohmann, Miss M. Weltner, H. Mentz, L. Hays, M. Bender, J. Gormer, J. Steble, Mrs. G. Crone and child, Miss J. Crone, B. Trum, H. Schriefer, L. Meyer and son, Miss Fink, A. Neuman, M. Hoffman, L. Stremmel, J. L. Kretsinger, J. Braun, C. H. Mann, E. Doerr, Mrs. Gaiser, Mrs. A. Struth, G. Leypoldt, G. H. Wetter and son, A. Degen, Mrs. Steeble and child, A. Isaacs, W. Uhrl, H. Grueldeck, J. Wirth, A. Schautz, J. May, A. Schoeir and family, L. Gerber, I. Feltenheimer, L. Bukofzer, Mrs. Grothusen, Mrs. Louis Vaupel, Miss Minetro Vaupel, Wm. Busch, D. Stelling, Mrs. A. Stelling and two sons, S. Hahn and wife, Mrs. A. Sumereau and child, Hinrich and Mrs. Cath. Gotze, E. Wedekemper.

*Per steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.*—E. Wilson, E. Hepple Hall, P. Wright, Samuel Danks, N. Van Bell, Mrs. Van Bell, infant, and nurse, Mr. del Monte, Mrs. del Monte, Miss Aldama and maid, F. P. Furnald, Jr., Mrs. Furnald, Miss Flora del Monte, Miss Diana del Monte, Master Leon del Monte and maid, Mrs. J. K. Woodward, J. K. Woodward, Jr., Master Harvey R. Woodward and servant, A. A. Enstaphieve, Miss Enstaphieve, Miss Lottie Enstaphieve, Stephen H. Bacon, Leon J. Glaenzer, John H. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Charles L. Irves, Mrs. Irves, Charles W. Standart, Charles R. Knowles, Dr. H. A. Pooler, Mrs. Pooler, Master Louis J. F. Pooler, Mrs. M. Scheffler, infant, and nurse, Master Charles Scheffler, Joseph Swift, M. H. Dement and friend, Edwin Bean, D. Benrimo, Mrs. Benrimo, Miss Annie Benrimo, Master B. Benrimo and nurse, M. L. L. Levey, Mr. Pusno, W. H. Phillips, Lieut. Gov. Holt, O. Krab, H. M. Leavitt, Mrs. Leavitt, Master Edward Shepherd and servant, Adolph Swead, Alfred Clock, Mrs. R. A. Casanoca, M. Feuchtwanger, Master Feuchtwanger, H. Walker, W. B. Farwell, Geo. A. Scott, Mrs. Scott and daughter, Mrs. Spencer, A. Kelly, Mrs. A. Kelly, Frank Henriques, J. A. Richardson, Walter L. McClintock, John B. Jackson, R. N. Peterson, Mrs. Peterson, C. W. Taylor, R. H. Roberts, Henry H. Earl, John Barton, Robert Mannheimer, John F. Davis, Elladio Osma, Cleto Monestel, Sinforoso Zamora, Basilio Casuro, Mr. Monge, Mr. Cubero, Gen. Blanco, Manuel Blanco, Joseph Pacheco, Jose Bolanos, Clodomiro Echandi, Rafael Aelvarado, Manuel Arguilo, Alberto Mora, Solan Bonilla, Tidel Tristau, Rev. Wm. F. Sheehan, Hon. H. L. Swords, Rev. Mr. O'Relly, Mr. Rojas, Miss Marian C. Nash, J. C. Bloomfield, Alex. Harvey, Wm. Whiteside, Mr. Van Voorhees, C. N. Holman, E. S. Dewing, D. Pablo Via, Agustin Getate, Rosando Maristany, J. A. Roundy, Mrs. Roundy, Miss Mary L. Dexter.

*Per steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Bernhols, C. Grant, N. W. Hunt, J. P. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lightbourne, Miss Lightbourne, Miss Darrell, Miss Mary Pellenger, Miss Piggott, Mrs. Sarah G. Butts, H. Dougherty, C. Franguelo, L. F. Newman, M. Murphy, D. A. Robbins, F. M. Bassett, Geo. Beeh, John Hurtley, Miss Annie Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Hanks and two sons, Mrs. Marin Thwaite, Miss Alice Thwaite, Miss Ada Burns, Mrs. McQueen, Dr. Edw. Seguin, Mr. G. Henshaw, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Da Lucoard, J. J. Riddle, W. L. Morgan, R. Bonnfeld, Mr. Gawler, C. Edey, Wm. Fullagan, T. Lewis, Miss Rosetta Lewis, Miss Mary E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laile, Miss Wedman, T. Parker, J. W. Brode, R. Turner, Com. Glasson, U. S. N., H. B. Savage, D. W. Petrie Spore, T. P. Howard, F. Hall, Col. H. Ralf, Thomas Slevin, W. F. Presser, W. H. Ferguson, Lieut. C. F. C. Beresford, R. E., Mrs. Henry J. Horn, W. G. Bradley, H. C. Olds, J. Hassell, Humphrey Hartshorne, Miss Hull, Miss Hay, Edward Davis and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Jacob Shipsey, Charles W. Nash, Geo. Vandenhoff, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Edicott.

*Per steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Hibbert, Mr. Wildin and wife, James S. Holmes, Miss Anthony, Miss Lizzie McMullen, Father Slevin, Mr. Brice, Miss Mary Brice, J. Hannah and wife, A. J. Gallagher, Thomas G. Smith, Mr. Dobell, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Scholes, child, and infant, Solomon Goldman, Mr. Agard, J. D. Croessant, Mrs. H. C. Josephs, Miss H. Archroyd, Miss Jones, Dorothe Jones, Mrs. Sarah K. Williams, Dr. J. Braum, T. Woldhon, Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Grace Bygate, James Anthony and wife, Mr. Fisher, Dr. Sudders, A. McCumisky and wife, Carlos Alvares, Jose Lopes, Robert Archer, wife, child, and infant, R. Rodrigues, A. Restripe.

*Per steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Col. and Mrs. Geo. McDonald, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Scannels, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Richardson, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mifflin, Mrs. Dodge, Master Dodge, Mrs. M. Bishop, C. H. Campbell, J. D. Clegg, W. H. Irwin, M. Burke, Greville McDonald, P. Bielfay, Ed. Dechaux, Mrs. White, Miss S. A. Nolan, Miss R. M. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. Block, W. H. Ward, Wm. M. Smith, Dr. Charles Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. James Mihu, Mrs. Burn, two children and maid, Mme. Le Blanc and infant, Miss Mary Hay, Miss J. M. Elliott, B. R. Westfall, J. A. Walker, H. C. Adams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Jr., Gardner Perry, Master Naham Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Stetson, A. R. Seligman, T. Wilfon, Alex. King, John Matthews, A. Horner, Jr., James Large, Mrs. McDowall and son, Mrs. McCready and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alcott Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Budd, Miss Katie Parker, Miss Joshua J. Henry, Miss Henry, Miss G. Henry, Mr. J. W. Anghiltree, Mr. John Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, J. H. Henry, H. Henry, Master F. Henry, Master A. Henry, J. H. Elstner, S. B. Bentley, G. A. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Mabel, infant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. M. A. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. McCormac and maid, Miss Elder, Miss L. Elder, Miss Addie Elder, Master Elder and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fithian, 2 children, and maid, Mrs. M. A. Dodson, Mrs. H. R. Mebling, Mr. Ariana, Achille Cremonesi, H. H. Gardner, Mrs. F. L. Hogadorn, Mrs. Gardner and child, D. O'Hara, John T. Corcoran, J. Dowling, J. Garrity, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dover, Mrs. E. M. Wylie, Miss Blanche Tucker, Fred. Wesson, C. H. Wesson, E. C. Gourly, Hy. Taylor, Capt. G. S. Strahan and man servant, John Squires.

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.*—J. W. Brinckerhoff, F. P. Nichols, Mrs. E. Sever, J. H. Hunter, C. H. Lathrop, L. D. Larson, Christina Lundgrist, Johan Lundgrist, Rev. Dr. H. Birkenthal, wife and 3 infants, Charles Schroder, A. C. Young.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Robinson and child, Ernest Fitch, Mr. Burrolos and 3 children, Mr. Hemenway, Gen. R. O. Tyler, Mrs. Ridgeway, Miss Ridgway, Mr. F. Gridley and wife, Mrs. McLeod and 2 children, Mr. Jacques and wife, J. L. Gill, Miss R. W. Gill, A. D. Jessup, S. E. Morse, J. E. Brush, W. B. Brush, C. C. Gridley.

*In steam-ship Zodiac, from Savannah.*—Mrs. J. A. Starkweather and child, Miss J. Starkweather, Miss J. A. Chapin, George Johnson and wife, John Delano, J. F. Fuseler, J. Darby, O. A. Cowgill, Charles F. Norcrost, C. Kahnwealer, J. H. Janes, N. Noyes, John H. Dee.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:36 | Sun sets......7:19 | Moon sets..6:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....6:56 | Gov. Island.7:47 | Hell Gate..9:09

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, May 24.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) MacMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Liberia, Alexander, Santa Cruz, &c., Yates & Porterfield; P. Wickstrom, Jr., (Swed.,) Inglebrecht, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Herfiner, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Argosy, (Br.,) Jones, London, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Caibarian, Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Meyer, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) D. McCall; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Wilson, Gothenberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; La Plata, (Br.,) Kinne, Cork, for orders, C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix, Ives, Reecher & Co.; White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Eveline Carroll, Bridgeton, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Sappho, (Br.,) Spraggs, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Nassau, N. P., H. W. Loud & Co.; Charles R. Washington, Holbrook, Rock Sound, B. J. Wenberg; Emma J. Shanks, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Charles C. Dame, Beverage, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; Hiawatha, Drixon, Green Turtle Bay, B. J. Wenberg; Ricardo Barras, Newton, Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool May 13, and Queenstown 14, with mdse. and 24 cabin and 1,116 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. May 22, lat. 43 13, lon. 61 38, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 23, lat. 41 20, lon. 68 54, signalized ship City of Boston, from Calcutta, for Boston; same day, lat. 40 49, lon. 69 52, passed bark Lydia, (of Yarmouth,) bound E.

Steam-ship Carolina, Becket, Charleston May 21, with mdse. and passengers, to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Grey, Aspinwall May 16, with mdse. and passengers, to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship General Meade, Samson, New-Orleans May 17, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah May 20, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans May 11, with mdse. and 37 passengers to Clarke & Leaman.

Steam-ship Franconia, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Aurora, Norton, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. May 16, lat. 42 45, lon. 60 47, passed ship Island Home, bound E.

Bark Sarah Dreyfuss, (of Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.,) Dennison, Littleton, New-Zealand 106 ds., with wool to Dowley, Cosmer & Co.

Bark Madre et Figli, (Ital.,) Caffero, Marseilles 53 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovitch & Co.

Bark Auguste, (Ger.,) Von Harten, Bremen, 46 ds., with mdse. and 394 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co.

Bark Orne, (Norw.,) Hogland, London, 63 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Forsete, (Norw.,) Christensen, St. Nazaire, 46 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bolkmann.

Bark Ruth, (Norw.,) Jansen, Antwerp 43 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carbone, (Ital.,) Desallada, Trappani 75 ds., with salt to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark China, (Ger.,) Hannemann, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. to order, and vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Angiolina Bonardi, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Leghorn 90 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar March 24.

Bark Linda, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Trappani 60 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Saguenay, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Matansas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Boston,) Hoyer, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James McHenry.

Brig Contaur, Stanley, Manzanillo 24 ds., with palm-leaf and melado to orders—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig R. W. Messer, (of Rockland,) Hewitt, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Terry, Humphrey & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Crossed the equator April 25, in lon. 36; had light winds to the equator, and since variable weather.

Schr. Brigand, (of Nassau,) Moore, Port-au-Platte 10 ds., with logwood, &c., to Beyerbach & Schultze.

Schr. Rambler, Hamilton, Eleuthera 4 ds., with pineapples to Thos. J. Mackey.

Schr. Decorra, (of Machias,) Bancroft, Arroyo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, (of Surry, Me.,) Terry, Para 23 ds., with rubber and nuts to F. G. Guimaraes—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Helen M. Woodward, (of Provincetown,) Butler, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Gertrude, Plumer, Plumer, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Ross & Renny—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. A. J. Fabens, Bragg, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Wm. Bell—vessel to master.

Schr. D. R. Kane, Allen, Bridgeport, for Albany.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. L. O. Forster, Eldridge, Dennis.
Schr. F. H. Colcord, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scofield, Wickford.
Schr. Moses Eddy, Carter, Somerset.
Schr. Lady Harrison, Rockport, Me.
WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Adriatic, Spain, City of Antwerp, and Calabria, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Donau, for Bremen; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; ship Thomas Dunham, for Havre.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 24.—Arr., ship Nevada, from Singapore; bark Angelica, from Palermo; brig Grace Lathrop, from Cape Haytien; schr. Water Lily, from Barbadoes.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 22.—Arr. schr. E. & T. Williams, Jr., from St. John, for orders. Returned Schr. Z. Taylor.

May 24.—No arrivals nor sailings.

### European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 24.—The Cunard line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, and the Williams & Guion line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, both from New-York May 14, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the latter at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Paris sld. from this port, for New-York, yesterday.


THE BERLIN MANUFACTURING CO.

WILL OPEN THE STORE

No. 761 Broadway,

Between 8th and 9th sts.,

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873.

THEY WILL EXHIBIT OVER

500 STYLES OF

LADIES' SUITS,

POLONAISE AND

REDINGOTES,

in all seasonable fabrics, at lower prices than have ever been made before in this City.

They will also show the largest and most complete assortment of

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR,

LACE SHAWLS,

LACE SACQUES,

AND PARASOLS,

TO BE FOUND ON THIS CONTINENT

OPENING DAY,

Monday, May 26, 1873.

THE BERLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 761 Broadway,

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

657 and 659 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,

ARE OFFERING A LARGE SELECTION OF WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA, BREAKFAST, AND DESSERT SETS, OR BY THE PIECE, OR DOZEN, AT VERY MUCH BELOW MARKET RATES.

N. B.—SERVICES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR OWN FACTORY BY THE BEST ARTISTS WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, FRUITS, OR FLOWERS.

DINKELSPIEL,

NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

Our great
Clearing Out Sale,
Clearing Out Sale,
Clearing Out Sale,
is to be continued during the present month, and we now offer
Still Greater Inducements,
Still Greater Inducements,
Still Greater Inducements
than ever before,
than ever before,
than ever before,
and invite the ladies to a visit when next promenading Broadway.

Laces, Ribbons, Silks, Ties, Passementeries, Buttons, Small Wares, &c., &c., at tremendous bargains.

Our salesladies willingly show all goods, and are polite and attentive.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Notice.—Ten per cent. refunded in cash on every purchase above $1.

J. NONNENBACHER & CO.

Manufacture and retail at wholesale prices

MOULDINGS,

Picture and Looking Glass Frames, and

WINDOW CORNICES.

FACTORY, NO. 16 PELL-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

Pell is the second block below Canal-st., west side.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER HAS not failed to cure every case presented to Dr. A. H. HEATH of stone in the kidney and bladder, gravel, and sandy deposits, and is the only solvent known that can accomplish it. The following are a few of the almost miraculous cures by this wonderful mineral water, after the failure of the best medical treatment: Mr. William Demarest, of New-York, was relieved of two calculi as large as kernels of corn, and cured by drinking the Bethesda. Mr. John Glover, New-York, gravel dissolved and voided. Mr. H. P. Hall, New-York, was not expected to live through his sufferings, but the Bethesda Water dissolved the stone and gravel so they could be powdered by pressure with the thumb and finger, and cured after passing nearly fifty. Mr. Sylvanus Coseheletz, Yonkers, would not have survived the passage of stone from the kidney, as his excruciating pains were terrible and unrelieved by medicines, but for the prompt and large draughts of Bethesda dissolving it, so it could be expelled, relieving him of a large number since. Samples are at the offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Sold and on draught by Byrne, Ditman, Atwood, Caswell, Wenk, and others, Broadway.